PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES ..... PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

# RELIGIOUS. For the Boston Recorder

HARD TIMES," AND THE CAUSE OF MIS-

No. 20 ..... Vol. XXII.

It is prophesied by many, in this time of pressure, that the A. B. C. F. M. will fail of abtaining funds sufficient to meet their demands the present year, and that the inissionaries must necessarily be detained from going forth to their fields of labor. It is true, that unless there is an increase in the contributions, the Board will be several thousand dollars in debt at the close of the year. From the 1st of August last, to the 10th of April, there has been serviced by the Board, \$172,887,66, and to gest list, the Board, \$172,887,66, and to neet the demands of the Board, it will be neessary that at least \$100,000 more should be asked before the 1st of August next. This is thought to be a great sum in these "hard times," about which we hear so much said; yet it is but a trifling sum for the Christian

But why, it may be asked, do we see these hard times?" They do not come by chance. abard times?" They do not come by chance, God has a hand in this whole matter. He has brought about these times for some particular purpose. It is doubtless, designed to teach his children some lesson which they needed to learn, and which they could learn in no other

Is not this the design of God, to show his helden that they have not been employing heir property as he would have them, but their property as the would have teen, but have been consuming it upon their lusts? We ought to look upon these "hard times," as a visitation from God, and inquire diligently what is his design in all this. God means something in all the dispensations of his provi-

Let us inquire, have Christians been using the things of this world as God would have them? Has it not been generally the case that they have served themselves first, and after satall their own wants, if any thing were vote the remains to the service of God? left, devote the remains to the service of God? Have not Christians generally lived as though the things of this world were their own, and God had no right to call them to an account manner in which they employed them? at the great mass of Christians, and see how they are conformed to this world; how they indulge in luxury and extravagance; now they are floating along on the tide of fash now they are noting anong on the unit of taking the plain and simple declarations of the Bible for their guide. Thus God is robbed, and the heathen are left to perish; and can God be pleased with such things? What could we expect but to be visited by the judgments of

But this is not all. There has been a world-y spirit in the church, and it has exhibited itself many times, flowing along in a very pious self many times, flowing along in a very pious channel. Satan has used very plausible arguments with Christians, to make them eager after this world. They have been thinking about doing great good some years hence, but now there is an opportunity to make money very rapidly; and accordingly many have invested their property in western lands and such like schemes of speculation, promising themselves that they will be more benevolent and more good at some future season. Thus ore good at some future season. Thus do more good at some future season. Thus multitudes have neglected present opportunities of doing good, satisfying their consciences with the thought of doing vastly more at some future period; and God has now come and blasted all their fond anticipations. God now most clearly frowns upon these worldly schemes, and shows his people in the plainest terms the falls, the great major, the wickedness of new control of the contr lly, the presumption, the wickedness of neg-cting present opportunities of doing good for e sake of doing more good at a future time. Should these schemes be successful, will any one suppose that \$1,000 in aid of Foreign Misone suppose that \$1,000 in and of Foreign Mis-sions, some 10 or 15 years hence, will be more acceptable to God than \$100 now? Hundreds of millions for whose salvation Christians might now labor, would be in eternity before these worldly schemes would have been per-

Will Christians, then, study to learn the lesson which God has designed they should learn by visiting them with these "hard times?" The question must be decided, whether the use of missions shall be sustained, and the cause of missions shall be sustained, and the missionaries sent forth. Christians, doubtless, at present, find it difficult to meet their demands; but I ask, which shall be served first, thenselves or the Saviour who bled and died for them? Is it not time for Christians to bein to exercise some self-denial, in order that they may do more for the salvation of the hea-then? Shall Christians, who have been re-deemed by the precious blood of Christ, live in ease and luxury, while the heathen are perish-ing, and while the Saviour says to them, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature?" Can Christians sleep while Is are perishing?

There are those, my Christian friends, into whose hearts the cries and groans of the heathen, as they have been wafted to us on every ze, have entered. Our bowels of compa sion have yearned over them in their wretched nd we have longed to go and carry them the messages of salvation. We have a looking forward to this work while preng ourselves to preach the gospel, and now course of preparation is almost ended. have been approved by the Board and aps missionaries, and we fondly hoped months to be on our way to heathen Shall we fail of going because Chrisans will not furnish the means? Shall we give up our long cherished hopes, our STRONG DESIRES to preach the gospel to the heathen, and stay at home, while hundreds of millions perishing in heathen lands for want of our ors? We appeal to you, my Chads, and ask you what we shall do. Christia Ou set upon the work, and ' preach not the gospel to the heathen. nd ready to go forth and wear out ou in this glorious cause; and we throw our-s at your feet, and humbly implore you to for us and furnish the means that are nery, in order that we may go and direct perishing heathen to "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

An Appointed Missionary.

#### For the Boston Recorder FEELINGS OF A MISSIONARY.

atract of a Letter from the Wife of a Missiona at the Sandwich Islands, to her Cousins in Fromm, Ms. dated Kaneohe, May, 1836.

s indeed an affliction to suffer and be laid y as you are my dear B. It labor for God in this day of terprise. He is telling us he has a great, hort work to accomplish here on earth; who does not desire to be co-workers with but then you are no less a laborer for because unable to do much bodily service. rk of prayer there is to be done! how few the fervent, wrestling spirits! universal church of God must be awaken-

prayers of those whose hearts are holy, and whose spirits are one with God's in his cause; and the heathen, dear dying souls, must have your prayers. O, you can labor, and most effectually too, for Christ, dear cousin, and receive at last your great reward. Pray for us! We are the Law and the Gospel to this people. They are slow to believe in any truth we do not exemplify to them; they admit no higher standard of excellence than we exhibit. This is not a surprising, but it is to us an overwhelming fact. They judge of Jesus by usdo we tell them of the love of Jesus? What do they know of love, except as they discover it in our treatment of them. Tell them of his humility? They never felt it in their own hearts, or saw it unless we exhibit it. Tell of Christ's sympathy; and what do they know of it? Tell them of Christ's perfect holiness? What can be their conceptions of a thing totally unlike themselves,—unlike all they ever saw. We are the epistle of God to them—the representatives of God. Should we not be holy? Can you not pray for us, night and day, with tears? 'Tis the honor of God, and his glory we tarnish and destroy when we sin.

Dear cousin E., perhaps you will make a missionary of your son. Tell him to be holy, and then he will do the Lord's will, whatever it may be; this is the great thing to be holy. How often we feet and say, O that we were

it may be; this is the great thing to be holy.

How often we feel and say, O that we were holy! We can, we must be holy, or God will not employ us for him.

We want here merchants, mechanics, teach-

we want nere merchants, mechanics, teachers, preachers, and God's children of every name and profession; and must have them bufore heathen nations are converted and holy. In the course of the winter there have been here several hopeful conversions; but alas!

here several hopeful conversions; but alas! how few choose the right way!

We live among a population of 4000. We are the light for all this four thousand. Picture this out; make it real. One preacher, and he physician, leacher and instructor, to 4000 dark, degraded, sinful souls! And go all over these Islands and find none better, and many not so well supplied; and say, have enlightened nations done to the Sandwich Islands all their duty?

# HOME MISSIONS.

Extract from the quarterly report of a Missionary Encouragements .- " Perfect unanimity pre-Encouragements.—" Perfect unanimity prevails both in the church and society. The members of each seem disposed to strengthen each other's hands, in sustaining the ministrations of the gospel. Our congregations on the Sabbath are somewhat enlarged. Two have recently been added to our small church; both dating their hopeful conversions within the past year. There are individuals among us, who at times exhibit an unusual degree of seriousness; and some members of the church have for months past seemed like "wrestling have for months past seemed like "wrestling Jacobs." There is increasing interest among the people in regard to the benevolent opera-tions of the day. For the last fifteen or twenty years, they have been taught that all benevo years, they have been taught that all benevo-lent societies are the offspring of "priesteraft," means used by the "knarish elergy" to filch from the people their honest earnings. Even good people had their minds prejudiced against these societies. Happily those prejudices are now entirely removed. The ladies are prepar-ing a box of clothing for one of the Foreign Mission stations; we have raised \$15 for Home Missions; a contribution is taken up at each monthly concert; and we kope to do something for the Tract Society. \* \* \* \* The friends of truth, I think, are becoming more firm; the question with them seems now to be settled. question with them seems now to be settled, that they must, and by the blessing of God, will enjoy the privileges of the gospel."

Discouragements.—" While it is true that

the prejudices of many around us are very much abated, still the leading Unitarians show by their actions, that were it possible, they would frown us into non-existence; there is a constant maneuvering on their part to excite prejudices the prejudices of many around us are very much abated, still the leading Unitarians show by their actions, that were it possible, they would frown us into non-existence; there is a constant manceuvering on their part to excite prejudices against us; they labor much to make the impression general, that there is no essential difference between their religions belief and ours; say they, "we believe pretty much as Doddridge does; our sentiments vary but a little from those of Dr. Beecher and Dr. Taylor; we hold to the necessity of being born again; to the operation of the Holy Spirit on the heart; that all men are deprayed, though not totally so." This is what they pretend to believe. I need not say that their preaching does not correspond with such a belief. The truth is, there are several orthodox members belonging to their church, and not a few in their society are rather orthodox in sentiment; and this deceptive course is taken for the purpose of retaining such, in their community. Is it unchristian to judge this? how else, can their conduct be accounted for? And, how is such a Protien, untangible enemy to be met? Would you contradict this pretended belief and undertake to tell what Unitarians will be confirmation. An hour was appointed each take to tell what Unitarians will be confirmation. An hour was appointed above to offer a sequency of retaining such, in their community. Is it unchristian to judge this? how else, can their conduct be accounted for? And, how is such a Protien, untangible enemy to be met? Would you contradict this pretended belief and undertake to tell what Unitarians will be confirmation. An hour was appointed each of the proposed to offer decided to the subject of self-dedication to the heart.

After the reason of Lent terminated, a series of lectures was given at 5 o'clock P. M. upon Christian will be larged to salidate to the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the church. The salidate of the church have also been published. Anided by the Salidate of a Temperance Alm

REMARKS.

1. Our readers will perceive at once, that neither the missionary nor his church have been as long and thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of religious error, as those are, whose lot has fallen to them amid the scenes of its earliest developements. So far as we know, Unitarians are now, generally, frank in the avowal of their opinions, and are either above or below the disguises they once wore, to prevent the premature disclosure of their fall from the high ground of original New Eng-land orthodoxy. But in remote parts of the land orthodoxy. But in remote parts of the State, where the controversy is comparatively new, or at least not yet fully settled, there is not a little of the same spirit of equivocation which was formerly complained of, and severe-ly reprobated among ourselves.

ly reprobated among ourselves.

2. It is a question, how are orthodox Christians in an Unitarian church to be dealt with? We say, "let them alone;" i. e. do not com-plain of them, do not reproach them, do not condemn them. But are no means to be used to enlighten them, and recover them from the snares into which they have fallen? Certainly, all means are to be used that give promise of favorable results. Let them see the difference between truth and error illustrated in the whole conduct of orthodox Christians; give them op-portunity to mark the elevated and catholic spirit of pure religion; the benevolence of its movements, the largeness of its purposes, the simplicity and purity of its measures, the interestedness and abundance of its sacrifices for Jesus Christ's sake; and when they are met in the ordinary intercourse of life, let them be met courteously, and even with true Christinn cordiality; let not their peculiar position be too often adverted to, never perhaps, unless they request counsel; cherish not the spirit, and use one of the artifaces of proselytism; manifest no extraordinary zeal to bring them The universal church of God must be awakened from her slumbers, and unless there are those found in her boson who cry mightily unto God in her behalf, she will sleep the sleep of death, and never awaken; and missionaries must have the prayers of God's children; the off from the Society to which they belong, but

prayers of those whose hearts are holy, and | ing within it, it will sooner or later as certain-

ing within it, it will sooner or later as certainly draw away all the truly pious from its neighboring Unitarian church, as the magnetized needle will attract to it the particles of iron that surround it. The great thing to be done therefore, for the benefit of orthodox Christians in Unitarian communities is, to keep holy fire always brightly burning on the altars of the Lord!

3. It is another question, how are equivocating religionists to be met? By fair, honorable dealing. Equivocation will infallibly ruin any cause in which it is used, more suddenly and entirely, than any antagonist weapons which can be employed. Woe to the individual, or the community, that rests its support on a disregard of stern truth. There is too much intrinsic meanness, and turpitude in the on a disregard of stern truth. There is too much intriusic meanness, and turpitude in the practice of equivocation; too striking a tacit confession of weakness and guilt, and too bold an attempt at imposition on the credulity of man, not to secure for it in the end, universal abhorrence and indignation.

# REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

New York.—In the narrative on the state of religion, during the last year, by the Third Presbytery of New York, they say:

During the last winter, twelve or fifteen of our churches have enjoyed sweet scenes of refreshing, and in some of them, the work of God has proceeded with majestic power.

Many have been added to the churches, and Many have been added to the churches many more are expected to unite as the fruits of this interesting revival. In contemplating its prominent features, the following particu-

lars seem especially worthy of notice.

1. That this work of grace proceeded in connexion with special efforts on the part of That these special efforts originated

nidst uncommon union of feeling among the churches. 3. That the system of tract distribution was

an instrument peculiarly honored both in its commencement and in its progress.

4. That these operations of grace were remarkably connected with the labors of pastors, in their own churches and under their own per-

l preaching and admonitions.

That they have produced a delightful stat That they have produced a denginuar state
of Union, and increased spirituality and efficiency among the churches. In whatever aspect, therefore, this revival is regarded, it certainly calls aloud for gratitude and praise.

## From the Episcopal Recorder.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA. According to a custom that has prevailed in Andrew's church since it was first founded. St. Andrew's church since it was first founded, a daily service was commenced on the day following Ash-Wednesday at five o'clock P. M. and continued through the whole season of Lent. From the very commencement on to the close, this service was attended to overflowing. Agreeably to a notice that had been previously given, an Association was held in this church on the second week in Lent. Every thing sented ungestiment. the opportunities for benefitting the sailors flowing. Agreeably to a notice that had been previously given, an Association was held in this church on the second week in Lent. Every thing seemed unpropitious. The weather was cold, rainy, and very inclement. It was impossible for those in delicate health to attend those services. And yet the Lord was present, and poured out his blessing upon us. The preaching was solemn, searching, and faithful. It was not lost on those who heard. Previous to this, many a weeping and thoughful visitor had been to my study, with the inquiry "what and poured out an opposite the walls of the walls of the walls of the room.

It was not lost on those who heard. Previous It was not lost on those who heard. Previous to this, many a weeping and thoughful visitor had been to my study, with the inquiry "what must I do to be saved?" After the association, every day brought some new inquirer, asking the way to Zion. The week previous to confirmation was one full of interest. Those solemn interviews—those weeping faces—those which the walls of the room. Under this head is classed those efforts which the American Seamen's Friend Sciety has the American S

take to tell what Unitarianism is? Alas! who can give it a definition which Unitarians will not disown? And then, what course would you pursue toward orthodox Christians, who belong to the Unitarian church? Yours, &c. to know that under his labors a single soul, however humble or obscure the individual may be, has been brought to realize the importance of eternal things. But I know of nothing cal-culated to humble a minister so much and fill him with adoring wonder at the goodness of God, as when among those who present them-selves to ask counsel about their eternal salva-God, as when am tion, are those who have been long known in congregation and in the community as men of influence, and wealth, and cultivated intellect, and high standing. To see such men bringing all that influence, and wealth, and intellect, prepared to lay it on the altar of Jesus—and asking for the privilege to sit at the feet of the Saviour-this is indeed an affecting sight; and yet we had the high privilege of presenting to the bishop on the evening of the confirmation several names of this sort. On the afternoon of last ral names of this sort. On the atternoon of hist Sabbath, adult baptism was administered to fourteen persons, eight of whom were men. In the evening, the list of candidates presented to the bishop including forty-four names—make ing with those presented two months before eighty, almost all of whom have within the last eighty, almost all of whom have within the mast few months come out from the midst of the world, with which they were before identified. It is believed that there are many, very many who have fully resolved to be on the Lord's side, that did not feel fully prepared to come forward at this confirmation, but who will en long give up their names to Christ as his professed followers.

J. A. CLARK.

St. Andrew's Featry Room, April 12, 1837. but who will ere

INFANT SCHOOLS .- On the 23d of February of last year, an institution was formed in Lon-don under the name of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society for "the improvement and extension of the infant school system, on Christian principles, not only at home and the colonies, but in every part of the world.'
The great object of the Society is the prepara The great object of the Society is the prepara-tion and due training of pious and competen teachers. On the first of June, a house in South

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1837.

The following Abstracts of Reports, presented at the Annual Meetings in New York, last week, are from the N. Y. Olserver; the Editors of that paper having kindly

# AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETI.
[Abstreet of the Ninth An. Report, presented May 8, 1637]

1. FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

CANTON. Rev. J. W. Newton, Chaplain..-Rev. Edwin Stevens was sent out in the year 1632, with an understanding that he should be released in three years if he requested it, in order to enter the service of the American Board, as a missionary in China. This he has now done, closing up his account with the Seamen's Friend Society about one year ago, yet kindly Friend Society about one year ago, yet kindly supplying the ship anchorage at Whampon with his services on the Sabbath, as before, and will a vice of the Sabbath, as before, with his services on the Sabbath, as before, and will probably continue this until his successor shall arrive. The Rev. J. W. Newton, of Norwich, Conn. is engaged for this purpose. He has obtained his dismission from his people, and is about to embark for China.

HONOLULU. Rev. John Diell, Chaplain.—

Hosourly. Rev. John Diell, Chaplain.—
After the experience of four years there is increased reason for believing that this post, as
one for benefitting the sailors engaged in the
whale fishery, was well chosen. From the annual report of Mr. Diell, for the year 1935, we
learn that the arrivals at Honolulu for a year,
were 90 sailof ships and barques, 21 brigs, and 8
smaller vessels. Of these vessels the greater
part were engaged in the whale fishery, carrying of course large crews, so that the whole ing of course large crews, so that the whole number of seamen at that port could not have been less than 3,000.

HAVRE. Rev. Eli N. Sawtell, Chaplain.

The chape began to be thronged with heare soon after the commencement of Mr. Saw-tell's ministry in August last; a larger and more convenient place of worship has been provided; and frequent hopeful conversions among seamen and others have taken place. The health of Mr. Sawtell, once feeble, is now

more convenient place of worship has been provided; and frequent hopeful conversions among seamen and others have taken place. The health of Mr. Sawtell, once feeble, is now very good, and most evidently God is setting his seal to his ministry.

Marselles. Rev. David D. F. Ely, Chaptain.—Mr. Ely arrived at Marseilles on the 21st of August last.—His proposal to open a chapel for sailors was well received. Liberty to proceed was readily granted by the civil authorities, and pecuniary aid was freely given by the Etglish and American consuls, by merchants, ship-masters and others, to an amount of enlarge the boundaries of the Redeemer's to enlarge the boundaries of the Redeemer's to proceed was readily granted by the civil au-thorities, and pecuniary aid was freely given by the Erglish and American consuls, by mer-chants, shy-masters and others, to an amount very nearly sufficient to cover the expense of

As in years past, Mr. Brewer devotes a por-tion of his time to the claims of seamen. The American trade is not large at Smyrna, and the opportunities for benefitting the sailors

the way to Zion. The week previous firmation was one full of interest. Those solemn interviews—those weeping faces—those earnest prayers to which the walls of the room where I am now sitting were witness, will not soon be forgotten.

On the day of confirmation I found that I was able to present thirty-six names to the bishop, of persons giving evidence of decided bishop, of persons giving evidence of decided bishop. Solemn is a confirmation of the sailors of the sail

Bordeaux, in France, is supposed to offer many facilities for the labors of a seamen's chaplain. The port of Floriana, in the Gallipagos Islands, is another interesting and important spot. Constantinople is another port to which this society has been solicited to direct its attention. Caliz. in Sonjin is also to which this society has been solicited to di-rect its attention. Cadiz, in Spain, is also open for the labors of a seamen's chaplain. We might enlarge greatly on the openings thus presented, in almost every quarter of the globe, where no serious obstacles are found, and where the voice of God's providence seems to be saving. "Enter ve in." But we forhear. be saying, "Enter ye in." But we forbear. Our means are limited. Our way, for the present at least, is hedged up, as will fully appear under the last general topic, viz: V. The STATE OF THE FUNDS.

At the last annual settlement balance due to the treasurer of \$193.61. ing the year the total amount of receipts every source has been \$10,561,66 while disbursements within the same period have amounted to \$14,997,24, showing a balance against the society, on the current account and now due to the treasurer, of \$4,435,58.

# AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

[Abstract of the 12th Annual Report.]
Through the blessing of God, the society has made an essential advance beyond any preced-ing year. The receipts exceed those of last year by \$25,000. Tract visitation in the more mportant places, where it is sustained, has re-ceived increased efficiency; the number of volnes circulated exceeds that of the former year by 75,000; and \$35,000 have been remit-ted for foreign and pagan lands. Were there but a correspondent increase of spirituality and living faith in all connected with the Society and throughout the churches, this work would indeed be full of promise; and far as all have come short, God has still magnified his grace in bringing many sinners by this instrumental-ity to himself.

ity to himself.

Forly-three new publications have been issued during the year, embracing 29 new Tracts,
Memoir of James B. Taylor, Bogue's Essay,
Morison's Counsels to Young Men, and Life
of Josiah, by Mr. Gallaudet; making the whole number of publications on the Society's list 869. In addition to these, 36 publications have been adopted for foreign lands, making the whole number to which the Society's funds

N. YORK ANNIVERSARIES. | may be applied abroad 446, of which 36 are

volumes; besides numerous portions of Scrip-ture in various forms—the Missionaries and Institutions aided by the Society, issuing Tracts in fifty-six different languages.

Amount Printed and Circulated.

Printed during the year (including 5.00.000 volumes.) 5.060.000 125.682.000 Do. since the Society's form tion, 48.716,590 837,555,744 bo. since the Society's formation, 48,716,580 137,535,741 included during the year, (including 233,695 volumes.)

4,124,716 96,851,174

Do. since the Society's formation, 43,167,394 711,651,244

Do. since the Society's formation, 43,167,394[711,851,244]
Of ten late Tracts, more than 100,000 copies each have been circulated during the year: of Do your Children Reverence the Sabbath; 160,000; of Ohstacles to Conversion 172,000; of What is it to Believe on Christ; 144,000 within three months; furnishing a powerful motive to writers to prepare short, able, and awakening Tracts.

awakening Tracts.

The total circulation exceeds that of the preretotal circumtion exceeds that of the pre-ceding year by 24,000,000 pages; and the gratui-tous distributions, including volumes to the value of \$1000 for shipping on the ocean, \$1, 000 for shipping and boats on our inland waters, and 1,702,000 pages sent to Missionaries and others in Corrier backs carried to \$85.071 others in foreign lands, amount to 8,868,071 pages; value with those delivered to members of the Society \$7.245.

Receipts and Expenditures. Received fo decemed for publications sold, onations, including \$31,332 83 for foreign distribution, \$12,944 11 for volume circulation, and \$462 36 for scamen and boatmen

Total, Paid for paper, printing, binding, and copy-\$74,774 17 rights, Remitted for foreign distribution, For printing Pilgrim's Progress for the blind, All other expenses,

The whole amount received had been The whole amount received had been ex-pended, and on closing the accounts, there was due on bills sanctioned \$3,135 92, and on notes chiefly for paper payable previous to Septem-15, \$11,927 49—total dues \$15,063 41.

to calarge the boundaries of the Redeemer's kingdom, and make some inroads on the king-dom of darkness.

In New York city, Philadelphia, Rochester,

chants, supressed to cover the expense of fitting a room. About the middle of December the chape was prepared and occupied. The number of hearers thus far is small, yet on the whole the beginning is hopeful.

SMYRKS. Rev. Josiah Brewer, Chaplain.—

SMYRKS. Rev. Josiah Brewer devotes a portion veers past, Mr. Brewer devotes pa six souls having been reported the last year in New York alone, as hopefully converted to Christ, of which about two thirds had united themselves with evangelical churches

year has been effected through various channels; chiefly by Auxiliaries, congregations and
individuals who have undertaken to supply
Townships, Counties, or States; and by a few
of the Society's Agents, devoted to this work,
chiefly in Western New York.

Their method has been, as opportunity offered, publicly to present the character of the
volumes, and the reason why every family
should be supplied; and to obtain the voluntary aid of Christians in presenting them, at cost,
to every accessible household, raising donations
for the gratuitous supply of the destitute. In for the gratuitous supply of the destitute. In this way Mr. Seely Wood, with the co-operation of Messrs. White and Swift, and 1000 vol-untary distributers, have circulated, during the year, in Western New York, 43,500 volumes, and received for the same \$10,800. The most interesting and cheering incidents have marked their progress in this work; the pastors of the churches visited have expressed their high sense of its usefulness; and a great number of

sense of its usefulness; and a great number of instances have appeared in which volumes have been evidently blessed to the saving conversion of men of almost every class and standing in the community.

An eminent father in the church and professor in a Theological Seminary has well said: "I am continually gratified with the intelligence of the success of the Society's volume circulation. For this I bless God. It is doing good upon a large scale, and without any drawback."

The Foreign Field.

Argument for the use of THE FRESS in Foreign lands is no longer necessary. It has been

eign lands is no longer necessary. It has been emphatically called the modern "Gift of tongues." All the foreign Missionary Institutions have gratefully acknowledged the Society's aid. Missionaries and Tract Societies, among almost all the principal nations of the earth are expecting assistance. Their presses are in motion; colporteurs, missionaries, as-sistant missionaries, native Christians, and all whose services can be secured, are engaged in the distribution. Millions among whom some portions of divine truth have been distributed, wait for further supplies. Thousands of pa-gans, who have read the Tracts they have seen, gans, who have read the Tracts they have seen, call for new ones. Original Tracts are preparing; translations are in progress; blocks are cutting; stereotype plates are casting; punches, and matrices, and fonts of new type (including metal moveable type for China) are in prepar-

metal moveable type for China) are in preparation at great expense.

There are employed in connection with foreign Missionary Institutions aided by the Society, 659 Missionaries and assistants, of whom nearly 200 are ordained preachers, eighteen mission printing establishments, four of which embrace stereotype founderies and twenty-nine presses; besides six Tract Societies in Europe and the laborers in Russia. No less than 446 Tracts and 36 volumes, published abroad, are translations of this Society's publications, or have been approved by the Publishing Committee; and the Society and the various Institutions aided, issue Tracts in fifty-six different languages, embracing a very large part of the earth's of last guages, embracing a very large part of the earth's

#### PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. [Abstract of the 19th Annual Report.] The Board commenced the labors of the

year, burdened with a heavy debt. Whe made an appeal for enlarged aid, they that the spirit of speculation had not only ab sorbed the attention, but had locked up very large portions of the wealth of the churches. During the entire period included in this re-port, the pecuniary distresses of the communi-

ty have been growing more and more severe antil many of the tried friends of this society have been disabled from executing what the benevolence of their hearts had purposed. The board, however, are grateful in being able to report that, through the blessing of God, they have not only met all the appropriations for an increased number of beneficiaries, but have been enabled to reduce their debt about three thousand dollars.

# Whole No. 1115.

Number under Patronage. - Appropriations Author under Parisings.—Appropriations amounting to \$23,904 have been made to FIVE BUNDRED young men in SEVENTY-SIX institutions of learning. Of these, 173 were in 44 academies; 212 were in 21 colleges; and 115 were in 11 theological seminaries. During each year, a number of beneficiaries having second means for their support, suspend, for a

were in 11 theological seminaries. During each year, a number of beneficiaries having secured means for their support, suspend, for a time, their applications for aid. They do not formally withdraw, nor have their names been stricken from the list. They consider themselves as still connected with the society, and expect again to be aided from our treasury.

New Applicants.—One hundred and fifty new applicants have been received during the year. The Board rejoice that so many have consecrated themselves to the Christian ministry. Still they are painfully impressed with the fact, that the desolations in our own and foreign lands are rapidly increasing. That greater exertions must be made to call the churches to pray unto the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers, and especially to fix the attention of Christian young men upon the duty of consecrating themselves to the work of preaching Christ Jesus, all are ready to admit. The Board are happy in being able to announce that they have made arrangements to secure this object. The Rev. B. Labaree, late President of Juckson College, Tennessee, has accepted the appointment of Associato Secretary, and will enter upon his daties in a few weeks. By this appointment, one of the Secretaries will be so far relieved from the pecuniary cares of the Society, as to allow him to devote a large portion of his time to the pastoral supervision of the beneficiaries.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The last report exhibited the treasury of the Society in debt more than \$3.000. There have been received, as per the Treasurer's report, \$31,634; being an increase upon the receipts of the preceding year of \$5,390; and if the subscriptions had been received which were due, and which, in all ordinary times would have been promptions.

had been received which were due, and which,

had been received which were due, and which, in all ordinary times would have been promptly paid, the increase above the previous year would have been more than \$10,000. The expenditures of the Society have been \$ leaving the Society still in debt \$5,100. This debt, however, would have been fully discharged if the subscriptions above named had been paid. The Board, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances under which they commence a new year's lators, feel a confidence in Gud that he will carry forward the operations of this Society with unabated power. So often, in its past history, has he appeared in the hour of trial, that we dare not doubt his love.

## NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

[Abstract of the 21st Annual Report.]
While we have much to humble us, we have also cause of gratitude, in the conversion of many children and youth. The most devoted and experienced teachers are most thoroughly convinced that omnipotent grace is necessary to subdue the carnal heart; that every child possesses a sinful nature, and cores into the world with a heart supremely selfish—deceiful above all things, and desperately wicked. Yet he finds encouragement to labor, knowing that "not by might, nor by power," but by the Spirit of God, the soul can be regenerated. He therefore rejoices in his dependence, and, en-couraged by divine promises, is led to believing prayer; and the teacher who most feels this in-

prayer; and the teacher who most feels this influence, is most successful.

Number of Schools and Teachers.—Our schools are numbered to 84; but numbers eight, 30 and 72 are vacant, so that the present number is 81. Assuming the report of lost year for No. 42—the rest being complete—we have in these 81 schools, 1,031 male and 1,192 female teachers.—in all, 2,228. Increase since last year 104. Of these, 1,828 are now professors of religion. Increase of professing teachers. year 104. Of these, 1,528 are now processors of religion. Increase of professing teachers since last year 132. In 60 schools, there are 731 teachers who have been Sunday School pupils—141 more than last year.

Number of Pupils.

MALE. FEMALE.

MALE.

White boys,
Colored boys,
In Infant classes,
In Bible classes,

AMALE.

Funda:
Funda:
Colored adults,
In Infant classes,
In Bible classes,

Yunder of Puplus.

Funda:
Colored dults,
In Infant classes,
In Bible classes,
In Bible classes,

6,596 7,542 The whole number of both sexes, is 14,790. Of these, 271 have made a profession of religion since the last report; 8,689 in 70 schools, read the Scriptures; in 37 schools, 2,781 are connected with congregations, and 3,948 are not so connected. The average attendance, in March, in 63 schools, was 6,282—nearly two-thirds of the whole number. Thirty-five teach-ers and three pupils have commenced prepara-tion for the ministry. Three teachers have entered the ministry. Five teachers and 75

pupils have been removed by death.

Books.—The Libraries contain mes. There have been distributed as rewards, since the last report, in 52 schools, 129 Bibles, 282 Testaments, 1,019 S. S. Hynn Books, and 98 Church Hynn Books; and in 35 schools, 18.193 Scripture proof certificates. Infant Classes and Bible Classes.—The Board are gratified to learn that Infant and Bi-

ble Classes are becoming objects of increasing interest in the churches, and carnestly recom-

nend efforts to increase and sustain them.

Donations.—The Board gratefully acknowledge the donation, in April of last year, from the N. Y. Female Bible Society, for Bibles the N. Y. Female Bible Society, for Bibles and Testaments to the amount of \$300. These have been obtained and used as rewards to the schools, They also gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$500 from the executors of the late William Whitlock, Esq. being the amount of a legacy to this instituti

a legacy to this institution.

After noticing the Visiting Committee, the Association of Teachers, and the Monthly Sermons, and the employment of an Agent, who has just commenced his labors, the report proceeds to speak of the need and practicability of extending Sabbath operations.

# AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

AMERICAN EIBLE SOCIETY.

[Abstract of the Twenty First Report]

The labors of the Board, the past year, have been in some respects different from those of the previous year. Then, large sums were wanted for distribution abroad, and were consequently procured and remitted. During the year now closed, less effort has been put forth in regard to the foreign field, and more for the supply of domestic wants. Many of the auxiliaries have been wholly engaged in this work.

supply of domestic wants. Many of the auxiliaries have been wholly engaged in this work, in the supply of destitute families with the Bible and children with the New Testament.

Since the last annual meeting, one of the Vice Presidents, the late Robert Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been removed by death. He had long been a zealous friend of the Bible cause, and acted as the Treasurer of the Society where he lived, from its commencement. Since the decease of Mr. Ralston, four other Vice Presidents have been appointed, viz. his Since the decease of Mr. Raiston, four other Vice Presidents have been appointed, viz: his Excellency Robert P. Duclap, Governor of Maine; the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Hon. Jesse L. Holman, of Indians, Judge of the U. S. District Court, and the Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina. These distinguished individuals, though connected with four different religious denominations, are the devoted friends of the same inspired volume, and zealous for the same dispursation.
universal dissemination.
New Auxiliaries.—The new auxiliary socie-

New Justices formed during the year amount to thirty-two, besides many branch societies.

Receipts.—The receipts of the year from all sources amount to \$90,578,89, (being \$14,830, sources amount to \$90,578,89, (being \$14,820, 56 less than those of the previous year.) Of this sum, \$44,435,82, were in payment for books; \$3,101,32, from bequests; for distribu-tion abroad, \$6,205,09. The pecaniary con-dition of the Society is very different from what it was at the last anniversary. Then was a surplus in the treasury, and also was at the last anniversary, and also stock to the amount of several thousand dollars from the estate of Joseph Burr, deceased, in Vermont. Now the funds are gone, and such of the stocks as would bring a par value. All would have been sold, had not the managers would have been sold, had not the managers feared to make on them too great a sacrifice. Appropriations are already made to aid foreign distribution, which will consume all their stocks as soon as they can be sold at any reasonable rate. The Board, therefore, for their next year's operations, must look wholly to the auxiliary societies and benevolent individuals.

New Stereotype Plates.—Plates have been presented during the year for a new pice. Tes-

prepared during the year for a new pica 'Tes-tament with the book of Psalms appended to tament with the book of Pealms appenden to it. This, being of large letter, is designed for aged people and those who have imperfect vision. It will be ready for delivery early in June, and must be extensively called for when

A pocket Testament in German, and another in Spanish, will soon be ready for delivery, and before many months a French pocket Tes-tament, and a pocket Bible in English of small

diamond type.

Books Imported.—Bibles and Testaments have been ordered from abroad in the following languages, namely Welsh, Portuguese, Danish, Italian, Swedish, Dutch, and a few Copies in Arabic and Syriac.

These books are designed for those foreign-

ers who speak the above tongues, and should be ordered by auxiliary societies for this pur-

General Agent.-Joseph Hyde, Esq., has been appointed to this office, and is also to perform the duties of Recording Secretary and Accountant, and to correspond with societies and agents on the subject of accounts.

Precaution against fire.—All the entrances

to the Society's buildings are now guarded by iron doors, and the windows by shutters of the This has be n attended with same expense, though justifiable, considering the nature of the property to be protected, and the evil to the country of having it destroyed.

been passed by the Legislature of New York, authorising the Society to hold its property in the name of trustees. All bequests, therefore, made according to the form given in the annual report, will be sure to reach their designed Bibles and Testaments printed.—The whole

number printed during the year amount to 202,000 copies.

Bibles and Testaments issued.—The whole

number issued during the year, in fifteen different tongues, amount to 206,240 copies, making an aggregate, since the formation of the Society, of 2,195,670.

New Testament for the Blind.—This work,

printed mostly at the Society's expense, by the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Boston is now complete in four volumes. A few copies are kept in your depository for such as may order them.

Grants of Books.—To the Rev. Dr. King.

na. A new version of the modern Greek Tes ament has recently been prepared by profes-or Bambas in Greece, a distinguished and ju-

cious scholar.

To the missionaries at Constantinople have been granted, on request, 440 copies of the Scriptures in English, German and French, for distribution in the region where they are

called for.

To the Rev. George Champion, missionary at Port Natal in South Africa, have been grant-ed, on request, 100 English Bibles, and as many Testaments for distribution among tra-ders and hunters. Others in small quantities have been sent to St. Croix, and Hayti in the West Indies, to Rio Janeiro in Brazil, to Malaga in Spain, and various other remote places. To a Baptist clergyman in Nova Scotia have been granted, on request, 100 Bibles and 200 Testaments; to another of the same church, 50 Bibles and 100 Testaments, for a mission school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church, 50 Bibles and 100 Testaments, for a mission school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church, 50 Bibles and 100 Testaments, for a mission school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters of the same church school at Tonawanda, N. Y. and to an Episters copal missionary among the Chippewas,

Grants of Money.—The Foreign pecuniary appropriations have been limited. To the French and Foreign Bible Society, for purchasing plates for a piece Testament and for eight by the French and foreign Bible Society. circulating the Scriptures in France and Spain has been granted \$2,000. To Messrs, Ropes, Brown and Gelibrand a St. Petersburgh, for distribution in Russia

To the Calcutta Bible Society, for the use of Baptist missionaries at Orissa, to aid in circulating the Old Testament, \$500. This grant was made in answer to a request from the Rev.

To the Baptist Board of Missions, for circulating the Scripture in Germany and France, \$1,000. the American Board of Commissione

or Foreign Missions, for Ceylon, \$2,000.

To the same body, for the Sandwich Islands, \$3,000. No grants were made to either of

A recent letter from the Rev. Messrs. Wins-w and Scudder, who have been stationed at Madras, gives the most encouraging account of the demands for the Scriptures in that quar-ter. It is their united opinion that they can be judiciously distributed, to the amount of near-

000 dollars worth the coming year. May, 1836, the missionaries to the Sandwich Islands wrote, that an edition of the New Testament of 10,000 copies had just been pubhed, and that they entertained hopes that the inslation of the Old Testament would be complete in twelve or eighteen months. A later letter gives an encouraging account as to the number of readers and the facilities for dis-Ten thousand dollars at least, e sent to circulate the word of God

those islands the ensuing year. From Syria, the Rev. Mr. Smith writes, that he has expended the \$800 previously sent to circulate the Arabic Scriptures, and that he wants further aid. A grant of \$500 has subse-

quently been made.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, from the same country, after mentioning various places where the Scriptures can be circulated, adda, "per-haps the greatest demand at present, and the most favorable place for extensive distribution, into the hands of every one of the thousands of pilgrims who annually flock to this city of sa-cred associations. ands of to every one, I men, who can read, or has a child that can read, or who ises to have it read to him in his far disme. In this way, Bibles will find their every country, from Ethiopia to Siberia,

more than a year since, that he shall very so dispose of all the former grants for circulating the Scriptures among the Persians. He finds many of the Mahometans who are willing to receive and read them.

In looking over the various parts of the Christian and the pagan world, your Board finds no indications that their labors ought to cease, but abundant motives for increased zeal and diligence in the glorious work which they have undertaken. Greater and greater efforts are to be put forth every year, or the growing mil-lions of our own population will be found more and more destitute of the Bible. France, Spain, Portugal and Russia, Greece, Syria and Persia, India, China and Africa are all becom-ing inviting fields for the Bible distribution, and cannot innocently be neglected. It is hop that the Auxiliaries and all friends of the cau will ponder the details of the entire Report published, and each help, according to

## AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The eleventh anniversary meeting of this society as held on Wednesday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle. In the absence of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensalaer, President, the chair was taked by the Hon. Judge Hubbel, of Canandaigua. The annual report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D. of which we have room for only th following:

Recapitulation of the operations of last year. Of the missionaries and agents enumerated in the Tables of the Report, including seventeen in France; five hundred seventy-eight were commission at the commencement of the year large proportion of whom have been re-ap-ointed and are still in the service of the socipointed and are still in the service of the society, and 232 new appointments have been made, making the whole number aided within the year, including 24 in France, under the care of the Evangelical Societies of Paris, and Geneva, 810; which is an increase of 88 laborers beyond the number employed during the previous year. Of these, 595 are settled as pastors, or employed as stated supplies in sin-

previous year. Of these, 595 are settled as pastors, or employed as stated supplies in single congregations, and 191 extend their labors, either as pastors or stated supplies, to two or three congregations each, and 24, including agents, are employed on larger fields.

The number of congregations, missionary districts, and fields of agency thus supplied, in whole or in part during the year, has been, 1,025. From a general review of the correspondence, we judge that the congregations aided have enjoyed a greater amount of spiritual blessings and a greater number of revivals, than in the year preceding the last. The number reported as added to the churches aided, making proper allowance for the imperfections than in the year preceding the last. The number reported as added to the churches aided, making proper allowance for the imperfections of a portion of the reports, is about 5,933, viz. 2,181 by letters from other churches, and 3,752 on profession of their faith. Whole number, during the short period of the Society's operations, 31,917. To have been the instruments of turning from the error of their ways, and of saving to the "life everlasting" so many thou-sands, is itself a result most cheering and anisands, is itself a result most cheering and ani-mating to those whose contibutions and agen-cies, under the blessing of God, have produced it. But this is a small item in the calculation of good which has been and will hereafter be derived from the gifts and labors embraced in the operations of this Society. The Sabbath Schools sustained in the congregations aided, during the last year, have embraced, a low estimate more than 50 000 solvens. on a low estimate, more than 60,000 scholars, and the Bible classes, under the instruction of the missionaries, not less than 20,000 pupils af all ages. The cause of temperance has of the mission of the cause of temperance has also been efficiently promoted in most of the congregations, and the number of subscribers to the principle of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, on all the fields ocuse of intoxicating drinks, is probably more cupied by our missionaries, is probably more han 150,000 State of the Treasury.—Several causes are

State of the Treasury.—Several causes are mentioned in the report as having contributed to diminish the receipts of the society during the past year. Among these was a balance of nearly \$15,000 in the treasury at the commencement of the year, which produced the impression throughout the country that contributions in aid of the Society were less necessary than in former years. In the meantime, the embarrassments and necessities of the Education and Foreign Missionary Societies were urged parrassments and necessities of the Education and Forcign Missionary Societies were urged upon the public with special earnestness; and the cause of Home Missions has been comparatively neglected in the contributions of the churches. In addition to this, the pecuniary pressure upon the country became alarming before the actual wants of this Society urged upon the committee the necessity for extraordinary measures to supply them. The balance in the treasury a commencement of the year was \$14,930 15 the receipts since the last anniversary have been \$85,701.56; total, \$100,631.74. This sum has all been expended, excepting \$1,102. 02 now in the treasury. The committee speak with urgency of the wants of the Society, es-pecially in view of the existing embarrassment-of the country, which may render it impracti-cable for them to meet the drafts of the mis-sionaries, as in former cases of deficient seonaries, as in former cases of deficient reeipts, by pledging their personal responsibil y for the requisite means.

# BOSTON RECORDER Friday, May 19, 1837.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder GENERAL REMARKS.

A few general remarks will appropriately form a sequel to the survey of the present state of religion in the several countries in Europe which I have taken in the preceding letters.

1. The first remark which it occurs to me to make is on the very limited extent to which the subject of religious liberty seems to be yet understood in Europe. and especially on the continent.

I was prepared to find that this subject was less understood in Europe than in my own happy country. I expected to find, for instance, no religious liberty in those countries in which the Roman Catholic religion is the established religion, such as Austria Proper, there was absolutely no such thing extant in those countries, and that conscience was not supposed to have any rights at all in those countries. But I was not prepared to find such a state of things as exists in all Protestant and nominally free countries, with perhaps but a solitary exception, on the entire continent. In France, Holland, all Protestant Germany including the free cities. Denmark and Sweden: in a word every country which is either Protestant or boasts of having a constitutional form of government, and where one would expect that right would be regarded, with the exception of Belgium (and I know not whether it ought to form an exception on every point which I am about to specify,) there are things done and allowed to be done, and generally done by law, which infringe in the most palpable manner on religious liberty, and conflict mest obviously with the command of Jesus Christ, who is King of kings, and Lord of lords. In France, a simple Bible distribution must have a legal permission. This might be borne. But further, a vain or wicked magistrate may undertake to refuse to grant such permission, as was lately done by the prefect of the police of Paris, without assigning way to every country, from Ethiopia to Siberia, and from India to Spain."

From Persia, the Rev. Mr. Perkins writes, any other reason, than that he thinks the peace of the

city may be disturbed! In Prussia, the government, in order to extirpate

the Scriptures and prayer, upon pain of fines and imprisonment! And this law, though it cannot be enforced in Berlin and a few other places, is yet no dead letter in Silesia and throughout the country parts of the kingdom, as many, within the last year, can attest from their mournful experience.

Excepting Belgium, it is not possible for any body f people in any of the countries which I have named are so disposed, to open a place of worship, whether hired or built by them, without a formal grant of leave on the part of the civil authorities. Of ourse, those who have the power to grant permission, have power to withhold it. Even in the free cities (one of the greatest misnomers in the world) o Germany, and what is still worse, in the republican Cantons of Switzerland, this is so.

It is in vain to pretend that real religious enjoyed where such laws prevail. Governmen dertake to regulate the church as they please They make and enforce laws which embarrass a iten prevent entirely the attempts of Christians who desire to obey the commands of the Sovereign Lord of the universe to preach the gospel to every creature. There are countries in Europe, in which if Paul were alive, and were to go about preaching the gospel as he did in Asia Minor, Greece and other countries un ler heathen sway, he would be imprisoned and perhaps put to death, by men professing to be Christian and Protestants too!

When I have remonstrated as I often did with telligent men in some countries which I visited, against the interference of the civil authorities to pre vent the holding of prayer meetings, &c. I was ten answered, "What would you do? The people will embrace the doctrines of these people, and prese lytes will be made, and great evil will be done! My answer always was, "Let them do so. Let peo ple judge for themselves on the subject of religion nd join what communion they choose. They mus account to God for their belief. Let the civil power protect men in their rights, and punish immoral con luct, and preserve the public peace by punishing offenders against it." Said a very well informed per son to me in a certain part of Germany, "What would you do in your country with the people who meet in prayer meetings, and shout and make a noise in prayer?" "What would we do? We would let them alone," was the reply. "But if they should become such enthusiasts as to think that they were possessed of the Holy Chast ?" "We would let them alone, and trust to time and discussion and the influence of surrounding public opinion and of a free press to put all things right. Public opinion will put down whatever is really ridiculous, if you give it sufficient time. It is far more efficient than the arm the state." To many, such views appeared absolute ly incomprehensible, so long have they been accus ned to being governed by force. They cannot see that little excesses which may be committed by over zealous or injudicious people will soon de away, i left to themselves, and are only combatted by the light which the Scriptures and common sense afford.

But the governments of Europe have so long beer ccustomed to govern men in every thing, that it with extreme reluctance that they are willing to let them act for themselves in any thing. Therefore it is that they are unwilling to let them take any measures even to promote religion, without their consent. Those that possess power always like to exercise i and dislike to see others act without reference t

Besides they are, in many cases, afraid of seeing the people get into the habit of doing any thing with out looking up to them. They tremble to think that here are some other subjects on which they might happen also to think of acting, without the consent the powers that be, besides religion. On this point I lieve that they are mistaken. I do not believe that allowing Christians to do all that they can to promote the knowledge of the gospel of salvation among their fellow men, would lead to seditious or rebellious movements. I believe that it would have a contrary effect. The Christian religion, where it is receive in the hearts of a people generally, will have this result; that it will make men more patient under evils so long as those evils are bearable. It has even had that effect. And where there are no evils to bear, of course Christianity ought not to be feared.

Some other remarks which I have to make must b eserved for my next and final communication.

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. NEW YORK, May 12, 1837.

MR. WILLIS, Dear Sir, -The season of religion estivities is over. The meetings have passed off with good degree of spirit; though, if I may judge from they had been somewhat affected by the gloom that hangs over the commercial community.

[After giving an account of the meeting men's Friend Society, on Monday, which another correspondent favored us with, as published in our last, the writer says,]

The meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was held on Tuesday morning, in the Tabernacle, which was crowded to overflowing. It was to me full of and was done. Some others read more than a half interest. A serious spirit pervaded the meeting. Addresses were made by James G. Birney, Esq. Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Scott, of Lowell, and Mr. C. C. Burleigh. Mr. Gardner is a colored man; and his address would do honor to any man. Unless my feeling deceived me, it was altogether the hest speech I ever heard at a public meding. His language was pure and chaste; his enuncia-tion perfect; and his manner dignified and engaging all Italy, Sardinia, Spain and Portugal. I knew that His reasoning was close, and to the point, and he said nothing superfluous. He maintained that the imp diate emancipation of the colored people is morally right, and politically safe; and this led him to defend the character, and maintain the equality of his race This be did with a masterly hand; sustaining his argument with facts, in a clear, logical and distinctive manner. Every one must have felt that they had b fore them a living example of the trath he was advo eating; and every thing he said was presented with the utmost delicacy, without the least effort to show himself. If there was an individual there, who carried in his bosom the ignoble prejudice against color, he must have slunk away with shame and humilia-

In the evening I attended the New York Sunda School Union, which was an interesting meeting. The fact which has been so long forcing itself upon me, that our Sabbath Schools are generally languishing under a superficial method of study, or rather no study, was there developed; though, in other respects, there seemed to be a good degree of interest. But I am year. satisfied this interest cannot long be maintained any where, unless a more thorough course of Biblical study can be introduced. The American Temperance Union met in Chatham street chapel at the same time:

nouses. So that it is not lawful for a man to invite ternoon; I could not attend. I went to the Presby- | sion; several influential men are among the number. near any man upon whom was the mark more than his own household to the reading of terian Education Society in the evening, which was Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Detroit, made an animated address, showing that any retrograde movement is this work would be treason against the Great Head of the church. The treasurer of the American Bible So ciety, followed up his ideas, with some very excellent remarks. Both these speeches, as indeed all, were well timed, and appropriate to the circumstance of the country. Rev. Mr. Blagden followed, in his usual forcible manner; and Rev. Mr. Graves, of Alton. Illinois, followed with a short and feeling address, which produced strong emotion. He said his church two years ago, was a Home Mission church but the Lord has blessed them. They have recently had an interesting revival; and a few days before he left, at a meeting of about a hundred, they raised \$1100,00 for the foreign mission cause.

In the evening I attended the meeting of the American Protestant Association. The object of this So ciety is to counteract the influence of popery in this country. If they manage the matter in a right spirit, they will do good. No doubt, the community need waking up to the dangers of popery. But, I have always feared, in regard to the anti-popery movement, that there would be so much of the belligerant spirit manifested, as to drive the Catholic emigrants, whom the Lord sends to this country, as I believe, that we may labor for their conversion, beyond the reach of gospel influence. I saw not much of that spirit at this meeting. It was small; and I judged from their nanner, that all the speakers were of Scotch descent. The only thing that surprised me was that there was no prayer. The meeting was, however, opened by reading the Scriptures; but I never like to engage is any thing without first asking the blessing of God Yours, respectfully.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 12, 1837.

Dear Sir,-I wrote you a few lines on Tuesday giving you some account of the meeting of the Ame can Seamen's Friend Society. One particular in relation to this Society I ought not to omit; it is the fact that the Society is deeply in debt, and without operations, and perhaps be constrained to recall some of its foreign Chaplains. I hope for the honor of the church this will not be suffered. On Tuesday evening there were three meetings, viz. the Sabbath School Union, the American Temperance Union, and the New York Marine Bible Society. As I could attend but one of these, I preferred the latter, for two reasons: 1st. I have a peculiar regard for any thing that relates to the sailors; and 2nd, I understood we were to have the same speakers as at the Seamen's Friend Society, and having heard them once. I was desirous of another treat. The assembly was small. but the meeting was not on this account devoid of interest. The Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, of New Haven, addressed the meeting on a motion for the adoption of the Report, and was followed by Capt. Ladd, Rev.

Mr. Rogers, and Rev. Mr. Lord. There is something so hearty in Capt. Ladd's manner that he is always acceptable, and being a sailor himself, his remarks on this subject are well received. To use his own phrase, he " puts in his oar " very appropriately, and leaves off when he has "spent his varn." Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lord are both good speakers, and on any thing that relates to the welfare of seamen they are eloquent. They have done themselves much credit by their visit here. The meetings of the Tract, Home Missionary, Bible, and Education Societies, will probably be reported to you by some better correspondent, but I will give you one remark respecting the Peace Society which was attended on Thur ident, but I will give you one remark respectday afternoon. I could not but notice how few ministers attended the meeting. Why is this? Do they feel no interest in the subject of universal peace on earth? Certainly they do, and yet but very few in

omparison of the whole, attended the peace meeting. There was one feature in all the meetings this year, differing from some former years; there was an r of seriousness about them, and very little in any thing that was said to produce a smile. ought to be. I have sometimes been greatly pained with the flippancy and jesting of public speakers on these occasions. To aid in any way in building up the kingdom of Christ is serious business, and ought to be treated so.

Some of the speeches I have heard this week might be objected to for their undue length. It happened as it often does, that the longest of the whole were the lankest of the whole. When will men learn wisdom in these things? Certainly six speeches directly to the point, of ten minutes each will do far more good than one dull prosing talk of an hour. he reports of former anniversaries, I should think In my judgment no speaker at an anniversary should occupy more than fifteen minutes in one speech. One more criticism and I have done. I think the Secretareading too long an abstract of their Reports. Some I have noticed rend the whole, and most of them read too much. The Secretary of the Bible Society was an exception. His abstract was the best I have ever heard. He gave a very brief sketch of facts. an hour. I hope those who read the Reports at the anniversaries in Boston will avoid this error.

Excuse these disjointed remarks. I have been too much occupied to prepare any thing better.

Yours.

#### HOME MISSIONS. Abstract of Intelligence, from the Home Mi

The churches of Galena, Ill. and Milton, N. C. have gained so much strength through the aid of the A. H. M. S. that they ask no further favors, except to be permitted to contribute to the assistance of other churches, still feeble; a favor which it is presumed will not be denied them. Revivals .- At Galena, Christians have received a

fresh impulse and unction; backsliders have been recovered, and fifteen have been hopefully converted The great deep " however is not yet broken up. At Grass Lake, Mich. Mr. Ellis writes, that during a

protracted meeting, several were hopefully converted. ifteen or twenty more were anxious, and a general and unusual seriousness extended miles around; seven have been added to the church.

From Lodi, Mich. Rev. J. G. Kanouse writes, We are now in the midst of a precious revival; we hope for as many as twenty five."

Rev. Mr. Fitch, of Richmond city, Ohio, states that nineteen have been added to his church on profession, and fifteen by letter; and about forty have apparently passed from death to life during the past

At Jeffersonville, Pa. twenty eight have been re ceived on profession; many others are still under serious exercise of mind; Christians labor as earnestly and fervently as at first, and the spirit of prayer con-

Rev. Mr. Baldwin of Darien, N.Y. writes, that as the esult of a series of meetings, seventeen have united with his church by profession; others are indulging ope and will soon unite.

From Livingstonville, N. Y. we learn that during welve days meeting, " the Lord appeared in mercy; the faith of Christians was strongthened, and about twenty who were in handage to sin and Salan, were brought into the glorious liberty of the gospel." REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES.

Arkansas .- Rev. A. R. Banks entered this State June last, with a determination to explore it, before ocating himself permanently. He attended the meetng of the Arkansas presbytery in the Choctaw nation, where he saw 500 Choctaws listening attentively to he word of life. In Washington Co. he found two little churches entirely destitute of the means of grace; also the fragments of a little flock at Litchfield; but the whole region presenting nothing but moral destitution. In labors he was abundant, preaching Christ and the resurrection whenever he could gain an audi ence. In Nov. be established himself at Spring hill, soon organized a church, Sabbath School and Bible Class, and is now preparing for the erection of a meeting house, and finds not a little to encourage hope, amid many circumstances of great discouragement.

Mississippi.—Efforts are making by one Missions ry at least, to open the way for preaching to the blacks. The abolition excitement has done much to shut it up. No people need the gospel more than We hope the time is not distant when it will preached on every plantation." But the master of the slave must first be brought to feel his obliga Georgia .- Rev. J. Warnock of Rome, menti-

the near completion of a house of worship for the Sar dis church, the only one erected in a country nearly thirty miles square. He has put into circulation about one hundred Tract volumes, and 5000 pages of Tracts, during the last quarter.

Indiana .- At Evansville, Rev. Mr. Barnes found hurch of nineteen members, organized several years since; had never seen a revival, and had been without minister more than a year. The only meetinghouse in the place belongs to the Presbyterians, but for some time had been occupied by all denominations speedy relief will probably be obliged to curtail its There are now three separate meetings, and the number attending public worship is much increased. The Temperance cause has taken strong hold; some of the most influential men are its warmest supporters. Owenism or infidelity has been widely diffused, and its demoralizing effects are still plainly seen. Religious sentiment however is fast gaining the ascen-Great complaints are still made at the West of the

consistency, the shipwreck of faith, of professors of religion coming thither from the East. active consistent Christians. But many do vastly more injury to religion than the open infidel. MONEY motto. And they that will be rich, fall into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in perdition.

able church, costing above \$2000 and are building a generations are issued constantly. But the Publishe parsonage house, costing 600 more; most of the expense sustained by ten or twelve individuals.

destitute; many of them important; many ready to community, in the taste for biblical investigation; and support a pastor without aid; all anxiously waiting and that ministers, and through them the great mass of entreating for Pastors. In no one of the free States, the people are becoming better instructed in the Liveare there so many destitute churches able to support | ly Oracles, or at least more generally and thoroughly

Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Beardsley's Prairie has labored six years in Mich. When he first entered that field, there was but one Presbyterian minister within more than one hundred miles of him, every way; and there was but one small Presbytery in the territory. tion as umpire in all the controversies of men on su Now there is a synod, with three pretty full Presbyteries; that to which he belongs has nine ordained minciety, no Tract, Education or Temperance Societies, and but one Sabbath School. There are now, several county Bible Societies, and Bible Classes; Sabbath
Schools and common schools are numerous, and
Bible Figure 1 to lear, but everything to nope from the now given to critical discussion. To understand the Bible Figure 2 to lear, but everything to nope from the now given to critical discussion. many benevolent societies have been established, and tion. It is the pillar of his faith, and the anchor of are flourishing. So much for the blessing of God on his hope. Aside of it, the world is enveloped in Home Missions

Ohio .- From Zanesville to Columbus, on the Naonal road, there is but one Presbyterian preacher, though there are ten flourishing villages, which ought to be occupied by at least five settled pastors. From Newark to Lancaster, four villages and no pastor; from Newark to Circleville, 50 miles and many prosperous villages; no Presbyterian settled pastor. There ample room for ten faithful missionaries. In Ashtabula, seventy four have united with the

church since July last; a convenient house of worship not to possess the work. The edition published has been completed and dedicated to God. The Boston, in 1811, in four volumes, cost double the Baptist and Methodist churches have shared in the price of the present, and we suppose has long been of the late revival

a season of refreshing has been enjoyed in his congre-difference, it is enough to say that the type of the gation, in which almost all the children of the church have been brought to hope in the pardoning mercy of God, 17 in number. As the result of a series of religious meetings, fifty five persons indulged hope; ning of his ministry, viz. to collect such useful crit twenty were already propounded for admission to the New Hampshire .- Mr. Gerauld commenced his

labors at Alstead, a little more than ten years ago. The church then had about 30 members. The oungest male member being over 50 years old. Since then, 150 had been added to the church by confession. Two of these are now successfully engaged in preaching the gospel. Three are in Theological be, to fasten the mind when reading, to strengther seminaries; two of them preparing for foreign misons. One is in College preparing for the ministry, most useful authors, and to keep the attention rivel and several others are intending soon to commence preparation for the sacred work. Contributions for may be presented to other minds, most clearly and enevolent objects have for several years averaged forcibly, at all times. Even the author of Waverly. from \$150 to \$200. The receipts of the A. H. M. S. for the last month,

ca, \$331,61. At Geneva, \$987,45. Twenty Missionaries were re-appointed, and twelve

appointed who were not in commission last year.

## THE REVIVAL SPIRIT. reality of spiritual things, they become zealous for

the honor of God; and when they look around them, and see his authority contemned, his mercy slighted, and the Saviour rejected, and the Holy Spirit grieved, their souls are moved with holy indignation. Thus tians in the various stations of life to acquire for themfelt Elijah, when Israel had slain the prophets of the selves that knowledge which makes " Lord, and digged down his altars; and David was so vation," and which will enable them to "give a readeeply grieved, when he beheld the transgressors, son of the hope that is in them." Secondly, to ass that his tears ran down like rivers. Jeremiah wept the younger brethren in the ministry, with such inforin secret places for the pride and iniquity of his people. This feeling is so pleasing to God, that, on one bled him to collect. occasion, in the vision of the prophet the angel was The work is divided into twelve chapters; viz. en In Prussia, the government, in order to extirpate
utterly the recusant "Lutherans" of Silesia, has
forbidden the holding of prayer meetings in private

Thursday morning, and the Peace Society in the af-

ingly we find that, just in proportion as Christians are revived, they manifest this spirit. They have cleare views of the great evil of sia, as committed against a God of infinite holiness and immer ove. Their emotions kindle as they behold the mas of immortal minds around them, debased with earth grovelling after carnal delights; forgetful of the Bein who upholds, sustains, and supplies them from da to day; and they weep, as they think of the Saviou they love, so slighted, despised, and rejected. This fills their souls with agony, and they seek some seen place to weep, to humble themselves before God, and offer up their earnest supplications that He would a pear to revive his work. Whenever this feeling begins to increase in the church, it is an indicati God is near.

#### MORNING THOUGHTS "When I awake, I am still with thee;" said the

royal Psalmist, indicating a mind habitually in co munion with God. His first aspirations of soul, as he awoke in the morning, rose upward to Him, who had watched over his silent slumbers, protected his from danger, and refreshed his weary spirits. Those only, who imitate his examples, can know the hallowed sweetness of the morning hour. With wha emotions of gratitude does he behold the morning dawn, who has calmly laid his head upon his pillow mmatting, with humble confidence, his soul body to the keeping of Him, who has invited as to cast all our cares upon him, with the assurance ; he careth for us! How cheering to the pious soul p awake, and find himself still with his God! How pleasing and delightful, to throw off slumber, and walk abroad in the screnity of the rising morn, wher devotion swells upon every breeze, and sweet incense ascends from every flower! And how much of he lowed pleasure is lost by those who pay devotion a this tranquil hour at the shrine of Morpheus! How unwise are they, who neglect to hold convers their God, till the bustle of this world has broken in upon the heavenly stillness of this soleton hour, and brought us back to earth again! So did not one Great Pattern. A great while before day, his early footsteps sought out the deep recesses of the many tain, to drink in, with the freshpess of the moreeze, those living streams, which impart life ar health to the soul. And, how needful this preparation, to those who mingle through the day, is of worldliness and perplexity. How needful, to have the heart, with early dawn, brought into a holy, heavenly frame, that by keeping it with all diligence, we may resist temptation and overcome the world

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek, with preliminary dissertations and no preliminary dissertations and notes, critical and explanatory. By George Campbell, D. D. & From the latest London edition. In two volumes, pp. 584. Andover, Gould & Newman, 1837.

It is among the encouraging signs of the times, that the demand for critical and exegetical works on the sacred Scriptures, is fast increasing. The fact of such Michigan .- The church of 50 members at Troy, an increased demand is unquestionable. The press most of them in moderate circumstances, and some teems with works of this description; new producted part tions and reprints of the standard productions of past of books is too shrewd a man, to invest his capital ense sustained by ten or twelve individuals.

From sixty to one hundred churches in Mich. are that a general improvement is making throughout instructed than those who have gone before "Systems of Divinity," as drawn up by man, are yielding to the more simple exposition of principles of truth by the Holy Spirit; and the Bible as interpreted exegetically, is resuming its proper stajects connected with God's moral government. This is a matter of rejoicing. And so long as men fearing There was no Eible So- God are raised up and qualified in providence to lead the way in scriptural investigations, we have nothing to fear, but everything to hope from the wide range darkness that may be felt; and futurity covered with

clouds impenetrable to all other light. The work now before us needs no rec to the hiblical student. Its character has been lone and firmly established. It has passed through many editions, and the present reprint it will be perceived is from the latest and most perfect London edition It is necessary to the library of every minister. it is now furnished at a price which every minister can afford to pay; at least, better afford to pay, that Rev. Mr. Woodbury, of Wood county writes, that less that the type was larger; and in regard to this present edition is sufficiently large, and clear, to satsfy any man. It is read with ease and pleasure.

Were the plan adopted by Campbell in the begin cisms on the text of the Bible, as should occur to his own observation or as he should meet with in the course of his reading, to be generally adopted by ministers, they would more frequently "make their profiting appear unto all men," than they now do The plan might easily be enlarged, and not confined to criticism; but extended to embrace all facts serving to illustrate the Scriptures. The effect of it would may be presented to other minds, most clearly and who has cheated hundreds of ministers out of time and spirituality, and usefulness, would possess no alwere, at the treasury in N. York, \$2,832,87; at Utithe business of preparing himself by his daily reading, to render every sermon he shall preach, rich in thoughts, warm in spirit, happy in illustration, and powerful in argument.

In proportion as Christians are awakened to the The CHRISTIAN STUDENT, designed to assist Christians in General in acquiring religious knowledge. With a list of Books switable for a Minister's Library. By Rev. E. Bickerstih. pp. 362. Boston, Perkins & Marvin.

The object of this work, is, first, to assist Chris-

sed, on the study of the Scriptural divinity; the st study of controversial wo with such studies; practic a student on entering the Chief and best teacher.

May 19, 18

In the appendix, which of the volume, we are furn history of divinity," under The schoolmen and their formers, Successors to the formists, the Divines of the books suitable for a miniwith very just remarks every work specified. A great amount of inf

these pages, and thrown that one can scarcely begin reluctance to lay aside th it. The scriptural argume the main positions of the w clearness and force, and t pious men of all ages as co forward with a freedom as extensive reading and th author, while great ri

The study of religion, I charches; where is it fo Christian who now feels I other means for improving of God, than an occasio Scriptures, and a regular Are not such studies left to the exclusive care of th any other book than the l mentary upon it; and that, word, but as an amusen sonal edification? And on lect on the part of private ters are tempted to similar like priest." If Christian and to use the various within their reach, they to propound to their Paston will find very few inducem of their people, to study themselves. And thus it is the increase of facilities for gical knowledge at this da ing ground in our churche more and more exposed errorists.

AMPRICAN QUARTI fourth and last No. of Vol .. and is not inferior to either riety and value of its conten a No. of this work from its and surprise, at the copiou nent worth of its document country can surely be deprovided for him, unless un the work; and any man, of literary taste and purity, n

The leading articles of the moir of President Davis, an rard University, by Alden moirs of Ministers," by Ja side these, we have a sketch uel Haynes, and also of Ada ary to China; a tabular view England; of the Theological account of the Moravian Miss Bible, &c. and notices of net The "Journal of the Ame

tains several short and appr intrinsic value. An appeal Carolina and Georgia, from of the Theol. Sem. Columb. 8 mons of Rev. Prof Fitch, of 1 Dr. Spring of N. York. "T from the Christian Watchn Rev. C. Robinson, Missionar

This No. is furnished also dent Moore, perhaps a good his benignity, but by no meat sion of his intelligence and str

A correspondent of the Mon complains after this manner mence at regular hours, and soned and entreated the peop time, and not disturb the c late. But as yet the difficult the sorrows of all the minister thus tried, were to be boldly be found an amount of sympa least, he was one of a thour ings about our success, but

quents, herein referred to, to

riptures, of the conseque tention to their spiritual con-The New Orleans America pleasures of Sunday horse ra us, that " it was left for Lo the trammels of prejudice and ence to the Sabbath) on the she has nobly dared to do it. to judge for themselves; ner fact that Parisians hold their r in their Champ de Mars, do to cite the example of any na tions or opinions." But we those citizens cite the examp have " nobly dared to break which the laws of God have it what such noble during has de Tyre, Babylon, and even Fra usefully cited for this purpose

One hundred guineas are of of the British and Foreign Ye the best essay on the claims of tions, ministers, parents, empl The whole number of signs

ecent Congress, relating to a

111,839. These are exclusive public bodies. In a recent review, publish ner of the work entitled Ma Harris) was charged with apthe work to his own emolu-ceived was 100 guineas and 2 himself knows of any urge

use of the copy right. The "I have given every farthing chiefly in anonymous donat shall be happy to forward number of such cases are would return him good for as

hom was the mark. Accordin proportion as Christians are at this spirit. They have clearer evil of sin, as committed nite holiness and immeasurable kindle as they behold the mass und them, debased with earth, delights; forgetful of the Being s, and supplies them from day tep, as they think of the Saviour ed, despised, and rejected. This gony, and they seek some secret mble themselves before God, and supplications that He would ap-Whenever this feeling be-

G THOUGHTS

ag a mind habitually in comfirst aspirations of soul, as ng, rose upward to Him, who ent slumbers, protected him hed his weary spirits. These examples, can know the halmorning hour. With what does he behold the morning laid his head upon his pillow, ble confidence, his soul and Him, who has invited us to im, with the assurance that w cheering to the pious soul to alf still with his God! How , to throw off slumber, and enity of the rising morn, when ery breeze, and sweet incense ver! And how much of halthose who pay devotion at shrine of Morpheus! How neglect to hold converse with of this world has broken in ess of this solemn hour, and th again! So did not one our while before day, his early deep recesses of the mounhe freshness of the morning s, which impart life and how needful this preparale through the day, in scenes exity. How needful, to have awn, brought into a holy, keeping it with all diligence, overcome the world.

## LICATIONS.

ated from the Greek, with as and notes, critical and orge Campbell, D. D. &c. In two volu dd & Newman, 1937. g signs of the times, that exegetical works on the reasing. The fact of such uestionable. The press description; new produc standard productions of past antly. But the Publisher must be true therefore nt is making throughout for biblical investigation; and gh them the great mass of etter instructed in the Livegenerally and thoroughly have gone before the as drawn up by man, are e exposition of the great Holy Spirit; and the Bible troversies of men on subs moral government. This ified in providence to lead igntions, we have nothing ion. To understand the highest intellectual occupa-

other light s needs no recommendation Its character has been long t has passed through man eprint it will be perceived ost perfect London edition price which every minister better afford to pay, than The edition publi r volumes, cost double the

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ENT, designed to assist l in acquiring religious st of Books suitable for a Rev. E. Bickerstelh.

, is, first, to assist Chriss of life to acquire for themch makes "wise unto salhable them to "give a reaem." Secondly, to assist ministry, with such inforand resources have ena-

welve chapters; viz. on al study to Christians; on holiness on Theological ing which God has prom-

ed, on the study of the Scriptures; the character of eriptural divinity; the study of practical works; the gody of controversial works; the dangers connected with such studies; practical rules for study; advice to student on entering the University; the right appliestion of Theological knowledge; Jesus Christ the

May 19, 1587.

In the appendix, which occupies nearly one third the volume, we are furnished with "outlines of the history of divinity," under these heads; The fathers, The schoolmen and their contemporaries, The Reners, Successors to the Reformers, the Non Confarmists, the Divines of the Restoration and Revolu-Modern writers. Then follows a long list of anks suitable for a minister's library, accompanied with very just remarks on the character of nearly every work specified.

A great amount of information is condensed on these pages, and thrown into an attractive shape, so that one can scarcely begin to read, without feeling a ctance to lay aside the book, till he has finished The scriptural arguments adduced in support of the main positions of the writer, are stated with great learness and force, and the opinions of learned and cleanness and pious men of all ages as collateral supports are brought forward with a freedom and fulness, which shows the extensive reading and the acute observation of the author, while great richness is thus added to the

The study of religion, by the lay brethren of our charches; where is it found? Where is the private hristian who now feels himself bound to use any ther means for improving himself in the knowledge of God, than an occasional and cursory reading of the Scriptures, and a regular attendance on the sanctuary. Are not such studies left, almost by common consent the exclusive care of the ministry? Who reads my other book than the Bible, or some single commentary upon it; and that, not as a student of God's word, but as an amusement, or for immediate, peronal edification? And one consequence of this neglect on the part of private Christians, is, that ministers are tempted to similar neglects. "Like people, ise priest." If Christians fail to study the Bible, and to use the various means of understanding it within their reach, they will find very few difficulties to propound to their Pastors for removal; and Pastors will find very few inducements in the pressing wants of their people, to study the Scriptures critically themselves. And thus it is, that notwithstanding all the increase of facilities for the acquisition of Theologital knowledge at this day, such knowledge is losing ground in our churches, and they are becoming more and more exposed to the insidious designs of

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER.-The fourth and last No. of Vol.. IV is just from the press, and is not inferior to either of its predecessors in the variety and value of its contents. We have never taken up a No. of this work from its commencement, (and none the Nos. have escaped us) without equal pleasure and surprise, at the copiousness, richness, and permanent worth of its documents. No Clergyman in the untry can surely be denied the rich repast here aravided for him, unless unacquainted entirely with the work; and any man, of whatever profession, of terary taste and purity, must regard it as invaluable.

The leading articles of the present No. are a menoir of President Davis, an historical sketch of Harvard University, by Alden Bradford, Esq. and "Memoirs of Ministers," by John Farmer, Esq. Beside these, we have a sketch of the life of Rev. Lemsel Haynes, and also of Adam Schall, Jesuit Missionary to China; a tabular view of the colleges in New England; of the Theological Seminary, Andover, an ount of the Moravian Missions, of the first printed Bible, &c. and notices of new publications.

The "Journal of the Amer. Ed. Soc." also conains several short and appropriate articles of much strinsic value. An appeal to the young men of S. Carolina and Georgia, from the pen of Prof. Howe, of the Theol. Sem. Columb. S. C. Extracts from Sernons of Rev. Prof Fitch, of Newhaven, and of Rev. Dr. Spring of N. York. "The relations of things" Rev. C. Robinson, Missionary in Siam; Wants of the church &re &re

This No. is furnished also with a portrait of President Moore, perhaps a good one; it expresses well his benignity, but by no means conveys a just impression of his intelligence and strength.

# ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Morning Star (F. W. Baptist) "Our services complains after this manner. mence at regular hours, and I have expostulated, reaoned and entreated the people to get in at the proper time, and not disturb the congregation by entering ate. But as yet the difficulty is not removed." If the sorrows of all the ministers of the gospel, who are this tried, were to be boldly expressed, there would e found an amount of sympathy with the writer of he above, which would show that, in one point at Scriptures, of the consequences of early and late attention to their spiritual concerns.

ence to the Sabbath) on this side of the water, and the various branches of English letters, and to imbibe to judge for themselves; nor, while they point to the fact that Parisans hold their regular races on Sundays, in their Champ de Mars, do they deem it necessary to cite the example of any nation, for either their actions or opinions." But we should be glad to have those citizens eite the examples of the nations who have "nobly dared to break through the trammels," which the laws of God have imposed, and to consider what each noble daring has done for them. Sodom, Tyte, Babylon, and even France herself may be very taefully cited for this purpose.

One hundred guineas are offered by the Committee of the Brätish and Foreign Tyoung Men's Society for the best essay an the skinn of Year. she has nobly dared to do it. Her citizens presume

of the British and Foreign Young Men's Society for the best essay on the claims of YoungMen, upon Christans, ministers, parents, employers, and the public at

The whole number of signatures to petitions to the recent Congress, relating to abolition of Slavery, was

ference to worldly amusements; "That attendance upon dancing assembles and other popular amusepel, and is therefore a violation of the doctrine and by all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, and who regard the peace and prosperity of religion."

" Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" uch was the spirit of the language of N. Y. Editors, he echo of public sentiment at the time, on a gentlenan's proposing the suspension of specie payments. He was the object of indignant rebuke for his sup posed rashness and folly, but saw his counsel followed within a short time after it was given.

#### ANNIVERSARIES IN BOSTON. MONDAY, MAY 29.

7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. American Education Soiety; Public Meeting in Park Street Church. TUESDAY, MAY 30.

11, A. M. Prison Discipline Society; Public Meeting in Park Street Church.

4, P. M. Pastoral Association: Sermon in Park

7 1-2 P. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society; Public Meeting in Park Street Church.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31. 11, A. M. Seamen's Friend Society; Public Meeting in Park Street Church.

7 1-2 P. M. American Tract Society; Public leeting in Park Street Church.

- Anti-Slavery Convention. -THURSDAY, JUNE 1. 11, A. M. Convention Sermon at Brattle Stree Church.

3, P. M. Massachusetts Sabbath School Society Public Meeting in Park Street Church.

7 1-2 P. M. Am. Board of Foreign Missions Public Meeting at the Odeon.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF PAU-

This is the name of an institution established in this city during the past year. Its object is stated by the Circular issued by the Secretary in the following

We believe that preventive measures in reference to paperism are better than remedial. We think that we have, to a great extent, an unoccupied field for usefulness. We hope to do something for the benefit of those who are already paupers, or occasionally have their names enrolled on the pauper-list, by directive than the second of the pauper-list, by ally have their names enrolled on the pauper-list, by directing them to proper employment, eacouraging them in habits of industry, sobriety and economy, and to a reliance on their own efforts, rather than on eleemosynary aid. We hope to do more, by the same means, for friendless strangers in the city, and for such as are on the verge of pauperism. But our greater hope is to do good for the morally exposed children of the poor and unfortunate—children that are not in school or any regular employment—perhaps strolling idly about the streets and wharves, learning deceptive arts, practising beggary and petty theft, fitting for a life of dependence and crime. Some of these must necessarily be disposed of for a time in the various institutions established by public beneficence these must necessarily be disposed of for a time in the various institutions established by public beneficence for the support, education and reformation of poor, neglected, and wayward children and youth. But it is believed that a large proportion of them may be placed, with the consent of relatives, in good families in town and country, beyond the reach of the temptations and influences that lead to ruin, and without exceptly taying public or private chairs. Many involved tions and influences that lead to ruin, and without severely taxing public or private charity. Many juvenile delinquents may doubtless be saved from future infamy, by simply withdrawing them from unfavorable associations, and placing them in respectable families, where they will be trained to good habits. It is not intended to resort to any harsh or coercive measures. While we intend to act efficiently to suppress beggary and imposition, we wish to act with kindness. This Society does not design to interfere with any existing civil organization, or associated plans of benevolence. Neither do we intend to operate with any reference to sectarian or party motives. reference to sectarian or party motives. Our object is to do good to the poor and friendless; not to build

We have made ourselves somewhat acquainted with the operations of this institution, and believe that they must be the means of accomplishing great good. from the Christian Watchman; a Letter from the We learn that between seventy and eighty poor children and youth of both sexes have had homes provided for them in respectable families by its agency within a few months. An office is kept in the rear of the Savings Institution in Tremont street, and an agent, devoted to the service, is in attendance there from ! A. M. to 1 P. M. A registry is kept in which the parents wishing places for their children can enter their names, and in which their names can be also entered, who wish boys or girls in their families. Those who wish a farther acquaintance with the institution or who may wish to do business with it, will be sure of the kind and polite attentions of the Agent, at the Office as above named. The government of the Insti tution is in the hands of some of the most respectable gentlemen of Boston, clergymen and others.

. Subscriptions of members a dollar a year and upward

the above, which would show that, in one point at least, he was one of a thousand. We have misgive age about our success, but we commend the delia-quents, herein referred to, to the views given in the Scriptures, of the consequences of early and late atton—it is a creat to New Inginan—and the principal to their spiritual concerns.

The New Orleans American, in proclaiming the pleasures of Sunday horse racing in that city, informs is, that it was left for Louisiana to break through the transmels of prejudice and superstition (in reference to the Subbath or this idea of the more pleasure than any other, strongly excite the sympathy of their more fortunate fellow citizens.—And now by the beneficence of some men of iberal hearts, and world is copied to them, and they are taught a new world is oponed to them—and they are taugh the various branches of English letters, and to imbibe a taste for literature, which will be a joy, a solace

aptitude and skill,
The internal regulations of the school, and the discipline of the whole establishment, are excellent—the
pupils being treated as rational beings, endowed with
physical, moral and intellectual faculties—which are physical, moral and intellectual faculties—which are alternately exercised at the proper times. They are stimulated to exertion, restrained from idleness and error, by appeals to their reasoning powers, and by moral suasion—a course which is dictated by common sense, and which must always prove successful, and not by menaces, blows, or humiliating punishments, as is too often the case in our public Institutions for the instruction of youth.—Mercantile Journal.

Clair, Michigan is blessed.—Richmond, Va. Tel.

IRELAND.—Between two and three hundred ministers of the Established Claurch have lately formed themselves into a sort of Home Missionary Society, to carry the gospel, as far as in them lies, into all parts of Ireland. Their plan, considering the circumstances in which they are placed, is perhaps the best that could be devised. Having first established their circuits, and fixed the times and places for preaching, six of them start in rotation, every second Monday morning, for a fortnight's tour. Each one has his own separate appointments, for preaching twice every day, during his absence. When they return, six more are ready to traverse some other part of the great field, to be succeeded in like manner by others of their brothren, and so on, from the beginning to the end of the year. A great deal of good, it is said, has already been accomplished by these gratuitous and self-denying labors.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES The Quarterly Register for May contains a valua-ble Tabular view of the Colleges in New England,

from which we ha	we prep	pared th	e folloy	ving:	
Colleges.	Seniors.	Janiors.	Soph.	Freshmen	fotal.
Harvard,	47	67	72	47	233
Yale,	98	74	116	123	411
Brown,	41	45	60	43	189
Dartmoath,	35	47	66	63	211
Williams,	20	33	40	26	119
Bowdein,	28	46	37	28	139
Amberst,	60	50	73	76	259
Vermont,	23	24	28	20	9:
Waterville,	13	19	27	28	87
Middlebury,	28	51	51		
				37	167
Wesleyan,	20	28	38	34	120
Washington,	12	15	16	11	5
Totals,	425	499	624	536	2,08
The following	shows t	he nun	pher fre	m ear	
in New England,					
Maine has			-1 to 2.		
N. Hampshire, "	190	44		417	66
Vermont, "	264	66	16 1.	104	46
Massachusetts, "		4.6		9 0	46
R. Island, a	200	4.6		785	66
Connecticut, "	279	81	. 1,	067	16
	-		draw	-	44

New England, " 1,590 " " 1,402 There are in the New England Colleges from other States 494 students,—255 of whom are from New York. How many New England students there are in other Colleges, we do not know.—Vt. Chronicle

Andover Theological Seminary.—It ap-ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—It appears from a Table in the Quarterly Register, that more students from Dartmouth have completed their Theological studies at A. than from any other College. The whole number is 693; of whom 31 graduated at Harvard; 117 at Yale; 40 at Brown; 126 at Dartmouth; 65 at Williams; 95 at Middlebury; 37 at Bowdoin; 19 at Union; 22 at Hamilton; 75 at Amherst; 8 at Princeton; 7 at Univ. Vt.; 9 at other Colleges; and 42 not graduates. Of the whole number 81 have died, and 84 are or have been Foreign Missionaries.—Ib.

Boucaon Cottege.—By the catalogue of Bowdon College, lately published, it appears that there are connected with that institution, 214 students. Of these 14 are from Massachusetts; 11 from New Hampshire; 4 from the British Provinces and Canada; 1 from New York, and 1 from Georgia. The number of medical students is S7. The officers of instruction are twelve in number. Boston Baptist S. S. Union .- The annual meet-

Bowdoin College.-By the catalogue of Bowdoi

ing of this Union was holden in the Baptist church in Union street. The Secretary's report gives the number of teachers and scholars in the schools connected with this Union, as follows:—Teachers, 264—Schol-

INSTALLED at Barre, May 10th, as Paster of the Evangelical Congregational Church, Rev. Samuel A. Fax, recently of Northborough. Introductury Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lovell, of Phillipston; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gay, of Hubbardston; Charge to the Paster by Rev. Mr. Fiske, of New Braintree; Right Land of Fellowship to Park.

other parts of Syria, mention, in terrific terms, an earthquake which happened on the 1st of January at sunset. It seems to have first shown itself to the north of the Lake Tiberias, where there are many volcanic remains and explosive elements in active operation. Its effects were very serious for a distance of fifty miles in every direction, and at Jerusalem and Aleppo the shock was felt. Upwards of 6,000 lives are supposed to have been lost, and much property and several villages are totally destroyed.

EGYPT .- Alexandria, March 4 .- The Govern-EGYPT.—Alexandria, March 4.—The Govern-ment here has received intelligence that the Grand Seignior has determined to employ American naval officers in the command of his fleet, and that measures have already been taken to carry this resolution into effect. If Mahmoud Ali should come to the same dewould then present a formidable front against such a payal power as Russia, whose fleet, at present, is title better manned than theirs, and not so well paid, ittle better manned than theirs, and not so well paid, and who would thus be placed decidedly at a disadantage.

Plague at Tripoli.—The Portsmouth, (England)
Chronicle of April 3d, has the following:
We have letters and papers from Malta to the 11th
ult. They represent the state of the plague at Tripoli,
according to the last advices, to be unmitigated. It
was difficult, for want of official returns, to estimate was difficult, for want of official returns, te estimate the actual mortality, but it is believed to be not less than 100 daily, and the number of persons who have fallen victims to the disease frem its commencement is stated to be upwards of 30,000, a great number considering the population of the Regency. One Sheikh, who was called on to produce 36 man, could only produce one besides himself; another had only seem alive out of 150, a third found with difficulty. Sat is too often the case in our public Institutions for the work to his own emolument. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often cepy right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cepy right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cepy right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cepy right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cept reply right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cept right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cept right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cept right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cept right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cept right. The author in reply states, the often center of the cept right. The author is reply to conversions. In the case in our public Institutions for the instruction of youth.—Mercantile Journal.

Set 18 too often the case in our public Institutions for the instruction of youth.—Mercantile Journal.

Revivals.—In case of the cept right of the same allow of the charches: In the states, and the interior of New York. It is an interior of New York. It is stated the charches in the sa

The National Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter dated at Constantinople, February 18.

The Bostonian alluded to, as we learn from another source, is Mr. Charles Brown, formerly of this city.

"The Plague has decreased, after having ravaged Constantinople. It is said that upwards of one hundred thousand persons died of it in the last summer and fall. Some of the Exercise Legations have not

dred thousand persons died of it in the last summer and fall. Some of the Foreign Legations have met with the most disastrous losses. A few days since, the Danish Misister lost his mother, chaplain, and two servants. An American, from Boston latterly arrived here from Alexandria, Egypt, with a specific to prevent contagion, which he offered to the Sultan-His highness placed him in a hospital to prove its efficacy, which he did. The following from the Smyrna Gazette, will hetter explain it to you.

cacy, which he did. The following from the Smyrna Gazette, will better explain it to you.

"Mr. Brown does not pretend to cure the plague when a person has actually caught it, but only to furnish a preventive against taking this terrible disorder by the use of his specific. But if this specific had no other immediate result but that of enabling medical men to attend upon those who have the disorder without danger to themselves, it would be an immense advantage, at which howevier used serious. Exwithout danger to themselves, it would be an immense advantage, at which humanity would rejoice. For beyond all doubt, the greater part of those that die of the plague do so for want of attention and medical advice and attendance, which would afford an opportunity of relief and treatment for this dreadful disorder, as has happened with analogous disorders. Every body offers up vows that Mr. Brown may succeed in his experiment, in which the government of this country feels a very deep interest. He remained in the Hospital with ten persons who had the disorder, about ten days, during which time he slept in their beds, touched their sories, land at ended them at the great risk of his life. I feel a deep interest in his success, which thus far promises well. As, however, the contagion had usually subsided, I apprehend his lifginess will not feel so much interested as he would have done

Capture of a Mexican Brig by the Natchez.—By an express slip, from the office of the New Orleans Bee, dated May 5th, received by the Messrs. Topliff, we learn that the United States sloop of war Natchez captured a Mexican brig of war, under the following circumstances:—The commander of the Natchez made captured a Mexican brig of war, under the following circumstances:—The commander of the Natchez made a formal demand upon the authorities of Brassos, on the 17th April, for the release of the Julius Cresar, the Leonidas, and other American vessels illegally captured by the Mexican blockading fleet. The fort and the Mexican brig of war Bravo commenced firing upon the Natchez and the Climax, an American schooner, which came into the harbor during the cannonade. The schooner was much injured, and the Natchez sent hands on board to repair her, and in convoying her out of the harbor encountered a Mexican brig of war. As an act of reprisal, the commander of the Natchez took possession of the Mexican brig, put a prize crew on board, and ordered her to Pensacola. The news was received at New Ortleans by the Climax. The Mexican brig was off the N. W. Pass, on her way to Pensacola, when the slip was put in the mail. The above account seems vague, but the precise particulars had not been ascertained even at New Orleans. We shall probably soon receive an official account. receive an official account.

Texas.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who dates from N. Orleans, the 29th ult. says:

It is a fact, which you may rely upon, that the Mexican army under Gen. Bravo, composed of six or eight brigades, under as many Brigadier Generals, well appointed and well provisioned, is in full march for Texas. On the 10th of this month, they were advancing towards the Rio Grande, having sent out reconneitering parties which had returned without meeting the main body of the Texans, but having met small bodies of the Texan troops and Indians, with iall bodies of the Texan troops and Indians, small bodies of the Texan troops and Indians, with whom skirmishes had taken place, in one of which ten prisoners were brought in, and in another, Solof-sky, a Polish efficer in the Mexican service, was kill-ed. Speaking of him reminds me to say that there are said to be a number of officers, some of them commanding brigades, in the Mexican army, who have served in the armies of Europe, and are skilled in war.

in war.
The number of the Mexican army, sli told, march-The number of the Mexican army, all told, marching in bodies extending along a front of fitty or sixty miles, is stated, upon information said to be derived from the official returns, s. between eight and nine thousand men; a more formidable force than I supposed until I had information of the fact such as I cannot doubt.

and of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Paine, of Holden, and the Patrice of Holden, and the Holden of Holden, and the Holden, and the Holden of Hol

There is another reason why we think the suspension of specie payments under existing circumstances is wise and proper, viz: that it will save a great many houses who must inevitably have stopped, had the Banks continued to pay specie a few weeks longer. The only way in which they could have hoped to continue specie payments, while a disposition to "run" for specie so extensively prevails, would be hy ceasing entirely to grant any new discounts, and hy calling in their circulation as fast as possible.—
Even this would not have prevented the present issue, unless they had also declined receiving deposits. But in either case there would very soon be no current money afloat; and of course no notes could be paid.

The effect of the suspension will a disposition to grant any new discounts, and by calling in their circulation as fast as possible.—
Even this would not have prevented the present issue, unless they had also declined receiving deposits. But in either case there would very soon be no current money afloat; and of course no notes could be paid.

The effect of the suspension which and took from him is valise, containing valuable wheel, and took from him is valise, containing valuable raticles. Mr. Lowther then got on top of the coach, proceeded to Boston, brought and took from him is valise, containing valuable exists.

Ebenezer Bassett, aged 18, while fishing, Monday evening last, on the Eulk Head at Central Fall dam, fell into the raceway and his respiration scarcely perceptible. Dr. Gardiner was immediately called; he community from the intensity of the pressure under which they groan; for although the Banks will, as they ought to do, exercise a suitable caution in regard to the paper offered for discount, they will be enabled to do more for the community than they have done of late, and so save most of the houses which

done of late, and so save most of the houses which

remain.

The determination to which the Banks have been ermination, the combined fleets of Turkey and Egypt conditions, the combined fleets of Turkey and Egypt would then present a formidable front against such a cretion on their part, but by a concurrence of circumstance of circumstance and the control, which have shaken pubstances beyond their control, which have shaken pubstances beyond their control, which have shaken pubstances beyond their control, which have shaken pubstances are considered. lie confidence in all our institutions, and caused demands for specie to be made to such an extent which no Banks any where could sustain. Until yesterday the demand for specie was confined chiefly to bill holders. For this the Banks were prepared, and their specie ample. Yesterday their deposits were called for in specie to a very considerable extent, and for this they were not prepared; for their deposits were equal to more than half the amount of their aggregate capitals.

The Crisis .- Agreeably to the sentim

The Hopewell (South Carolina) Presbytery, at a secent meeting, passed the following resolution in research meeting, passed the following resolution of passed the following resolution.—But it is obvious to every intelligent man, that the suspension of all the New York Banks are sound to the core, and abundantly able to discharge all their obligations.—But it is obvious to every intelligent man, that the suspension of all the New York Banks are sound to the core, and abundantly able to discharge all their obligations.—But it is obvious to every intelligent man, that the suspension of all the New York Banks are sounded to not only research the matter with reason also induce the ordinary depositors to withdraw their balances in the shape of species. Such a vudden and universal call for coin would soon drain out all the spe-cie, and leave the Banks without the means of operat-

ing at all.
Under such circumstances, it is incumbent on all Under such circumstances, it is incumbent on all good citizens to practice mutual forhearance, and to stand by each other. To attempt to run upon the Banks for specie is perfectly idle, and it would be equally useless to attempt to harrass them in any form whatever.—Boston Com. Gaz.

whatever.—Boston Com. Gaz.

Failures in Boston.—According to the Directory, says the Mercantile Journal, there are in this city, five hundred and eighty-five large mercantile houses and wholesale stores, five hundred and twenty-nine retail, and two hundred and twenty-three petty shops; in all thirteen hundred and seven. Of this number, there and two hundred and wenty-three petty shops; in all thirteen hundred and seven. Of this number, there have failed, since November last, seventy-eight among the larger establishments, sixty among the retailers, and about thirty among the shops—making an aggre-gate of one hundred and sixty-eight.

Bills not Received at the Suffolk Bank. Massachusetts. Nahant, Chelsea, Adams. Vermont. St. Albans, Manchester. Maine. City Bank of Portland, Westbrook.

Connecticut. Bridgeport, Connecticut at Bridge port, City Bank of New Haven. Mechanics do, New Haven County do, Stamford, Fairfield County.

Specie Payments.—Since the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this city the Collector of this payments by the banks of this city the Collector of this port continued until yesterday, in the absence of specific instructions from the Treasury Department, to receive payments of duties in the bills of the deposite banks and other city banks. Payments were made by the Merchants Bank on Monday and Tuesday to the holders of certificates of the French indomnity, in bank bills. Yesterday the Collector received instructions to accept in payment of duties gold and silver only.—These instructions are of course compiled with by the Collector, but, it is evident that the consequence will Collector, but, it is evident that the consequence will be that the duties cannot be paid. The Postmaster of this city also received mstructions to receive specie only in payments of postage. He accordingly gave notice yesterday that he cannot continue to give credits for postage as heretofore, and that box holders would be expected after that day to pay postage on the delivery of their letters in specie.—Boston Daily Adv.

[In consequence of the above Orders, a meeting of citizens was held in City Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when a series of Resolutions were offered, the substance of which was that the Post Master be requested to suspend action for the present, and that the Citizens would sustain him in any measure he might adopt in conformity with their wishes. The meeting adjourned to Faneuil Hall, at 9 o' clock next morning at which time the Hall being filled to overflowing by a highly excited assemblage, a Report and Resolution were presented, requesting the Post Master to delay putting his orders into effect, until further communication can be had with the Post Master General. The execution of the Order is postponed for the present.]

Sales of Clothing made by the Indigent .- We in-Sates of Ciotaing made by the Indigent.—We in-vite the attention of our citizens to an advertisement, in a subsequent column, of articles of clothing made by indigent females of this city. The object of the as-sociation, which has purchased the materials and fur-nished the poor with labor, paying them the value of their work, thus saving them from the species of imposition to which they are exposed in taking work from what are termed slop shops, and enabling them to pro-vide for their families by their own industry, will be approved, we trust, by every one. Will those who approve this plan, so well adapted to encourage the industrious poor, give it their countenance by purchasing at cost the articles of clothing needed for their doestics. &c.?

[The above is from the Richmond, Va. Religio Telegraph. Would not a similar institution to the one alluded to, be of essential benefit in Boston.]

Furman Institution burnt.—With extreme regret we announce that the principal building, containing Recitation Rooms and Dormitories for the Students, and occupied too, for the present, as a dwelling by the teachers, is consumed! On Monday morning, May 1st, about six o'clock, soon after the students had repaired to the field to spend their morning hour in labor, the building was discovered to be on fire. Such was the rapidity of its progress, that in one hear, the centre building and both wings presented only the mournful spectacle of a heap of smoking rains. Almost literally nothing was saved. The loss in property to the Institution, and to the students, (fifty-three of whom lodged in that building,) and also to the worthy Preceptor is great; certainly not less than \$10,000.—Charleston S. C. Watchman.

Cruelty.—"The Negro Girl accused of making Furman Institution burnt.-With extreme regre

ceptible. Dr. Gardiner was immediately called; he resorted to the usual measures for restoring animation to persons in similar circumstances. After an hour, the sufferer exhibited signs of returning life; though unable to talk, yet his piercing groams proved how agonizing were the first advances of awakened sensation. The difficult and painful breathing, the debrious countenance, and general air of deep distress—all plantly told, that even the agonies of death are not more dreadful than those experienced by a drowning count as he returns to life and fivelies. plainly told, that even the proper of the planty to the more dreadful than those experienced by a drowning man as he returns to life and feeling.

[Funduciat Chronicle.]

# NOTICES.

MASSACHUSETF3 MISSIONARY SOCIETY...-The anniversary of this Society will be held on Tuesday, the 30th inst. The Executive Committee will meet at Perkins & Maryin- Committee Room, at Evelock A. M. The Society will meet, to hear the Report of the Exec. Command make chance of officers for the ensuing year, at Park Street Vestry, at 10 d'clock A. M. In the evening, at half street Vestry, at 10 d'clock A. M. In the evening, at half street Vestry, at 10 d'clock A. M. In the evening, at half street Vestry, at 10 d'clock A. M. In the evening, at half street Vestry, at 10 d'clock A. M. Street Church, where an abstract of the Report will be read, and addresses will be made.

Street Church, where an abstract of the Report will be read, and addresses will be mediane. E. S. Stornes, Street Church, May 15, 1837.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers will be held in the New Court House, Court street, in the toom occupied by the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, the Stat ink at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Sermon will be presched in Stratie street Meetinghouse, on Thatrofay, the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. Henry Wars, Je B. D.

Zw.

Annual Servon will be presched to Stratie street Meetinghouse, on Thatrofay, the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. Henry Wars, Je B. D.

C. W. Blanden, Seribe.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The Twenty-Third annual Meeting of the American Tract Society will be

made. Seru Blins, Secretary.

The Members of the Bible Society of Massachusetts, are

Boston, May 10th, 1837.

AM. PEACE SOCIETY—Persons having monies for the A. P. S. are requested to transmit them to Whitpele and Danaell, 9 Corolaid, Boston, or to the Subscriber at Low-line and an accurrent.

Cur. Sec. A. P. S.

The August Meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Promotion Christian Knowledge, will be hold at the Huntington Committee Room, on Twestey, the 20th tost, a. 3 o'clock P. M. The punctual attendance of the members is desired.

Per order of the President,
Boston, May 15, 1537.

Geonge Roares, Clerk.

Rev. SAMUEL W. COZZENS, of Marklehead, will be in-Statice Paster of the First Evangelical Congregational Church and Society in Milton, on Wednesday, 24th inst. Services to commence at 11 o' clock A. M.

A CARD.—The Secretary of the American S-amen's

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this cisy, Mr. Edwin Builey, to Miss Margaret M. Wiss—Mr. Bracket J. Jones, to Miss Haldah Bartlett—Mr. Charles Variety, to Miss Candis Constantine—Mr. Samuel Hosen, Ar. of Boston, to Mos Elizabeth Dirk, of Stonelam.

In Hopkinton, by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Henry Pollard, of Boston, to Miss Cilivia Hayward, of H. In Milhary, on the 2nd inst. by Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Newbury port, Mr. Sibas Goddard, of Norwich, to Miss Phisena Golf, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Golffe, of M. At Einfeld, Cr. by Rev. Francis L. Robinia, Rev. Englished Marsh, of Elington, Ct. to Miss Eliza Taylore—Divan, daughter of William Bixon, Esq. of the former place.

#### DEATUS.

In this city, Charles Davis, son of James Hall, Esq. nged 9-Mr. Isaxe Underwood, 67-Mr. George Pepper, torner-per Stater of "The Pitot," A Carbolic paper lately published. In Sherburse, Martin C. eldest son of Mr. Henry Pratt, of Reydory, 1

d Roybury, 17.
In Eveter, N. H. Mrs. Tabithy, relieved the late flon.
Camuel Tenney, Somerly member of Congress from N. H. In Wilmington, Del. May 2, Mr. Jared Forter, youngest brother of the late Rev. Dr. Porter, of Anduver. He was the last table member of his father's family.

The Transfer of Mass. and for many years a citizen of National Conference of the Conference of the Mass. And for many years a citizen of National Conference of the Mass. And S. J. Crosby, with of Protessor Alpheus Crosby, of Dertmonth College, N. H.

Professor Alpheus Crosby, of Dartmouth College, N. H. In Mathorough, on the 5th Inst. Mrs. Lagar B. wife of Nicholson B. Proctor, Esq. and daughter of the late Col. William Bond, of Watertown, 48.—An Obtimary Notice ba-ing left without the name of the author, cannot be linerted.

WESTMINISTER ACADEMY.

WESTMANISTER ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term in this Institution with commence on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of May, and continue eleven vecks. The Trustees feel a satisfaction in announcing to the public, that Mr. JAMBET McCloslow is engaged as Preceptor, whose high reputation as tencher affords the fullest assurance that the School will be worthly of extensive purconage. A Preceptress and other assistants with coltained, should the number of scholars be such as to require their services.

Tuition in English framelies \$3.50, and in Latin and Greek \$4.00 per quarter.

Board may be obtained in good families on reasonable terms.

In behalf at the Trustees,

CVIUS MANN, Secretary.

Westminster, May 13, 1837. 2w.

A N Experienced Teacher, having

LETTERS TO A VOUNG STUDENT,

IN the first stage of a liberal Education. Contenters

General Remers's on the Portonicon of Character,
Health, Intellectual Habits, Moral Habits, College Life,

"This work, although oldersord to the proof Student who
has just commenced an encodemical course, with the Christian ministry in view, contains many suggestions which
with not be found unprofitable to young Students of any
description," 13mo.

The Christian Students-designed to assist Christians in
general in sequering religious knowledge; with a list of
flocks mindele for a Clergyman's Library. By the Rev.

E. Hickersteth, Minister of Sir Whelet's Chapel, Spital
Square, Eughsind, From 2d London edition. 12mo. Pubisded by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington st. 19.

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# Cornhill. PESSAY N the Comparative Advantages of Written and Extensional Sections. By Joseph A. Warne, A. M. Just Published by WHIPPLE & DAMBELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

MR. WITHINGTON'S SERMON. OBWEBS Swept Away; or some popular deceptions of exposed. A Sermon, delivered on Fast Day, April 6th, 1937, at the first Church in Newborry, by Rev. E. Withington. Also, several other Sermons by the some nucleoffer Sale at No. 9 Coroladil, by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL. The above for Sale by C. WHIPPLE, Newbury port. 19.

# YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Roston Recorder,
No. 11s, Cornhild—Price One Dollar a year.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—Kindness Exemplished, (with a Picture.) A Founding,
A Noble Spirited and Affectionate Wife. Obstancy of N.
J. and J. F. Bigelow. Visit to the Alumbouse, No. 3. Do
Alyon weekle them of the Price of the Turbe.
Founder Firmsens. Preventing Spirited in the Turbe.
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ther. The Mother of Pr. Johnson. Mistererist Kichnes.
Visits to the Paster and his Wife. Tae Way to be Harpy.
Mother and Child's Dialogue about Heaven in Verse. 19.

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NARYN. Writing Fluid, manufactured by ERKINS AND MARYN. Writing Fluid, manufactured by E. L. Perkins, Philodelphin. This serticle is made without the use of said-does not corrode the steel pen-writes a greenish blue, and change to a deep black. Pat up in bottles of 4 cz. or 1.2 pints, nearly labelled—also in boxes for transportation, of two or three dotten. Orders for any quantity supplied at 114 Washington screet. May 19.

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The Annual Serunon will be preached in Kratile street Meetinghouse, on Thursday, the lat of June, at 11 O'clock. A. M. by the Rev. Heary Wars, Jr. D. D.

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Annual Serving of Mass. S. Shociety, by choice of officers and other bestiness, will be held at the Vestry of the sinkhols are requisited to send delegates. The public meeting will be held as the Park street Church, on Thursday, the state of clock R. M. Ass the Park street Church, on Thursday, Boston, May 9, 1837.

The American Doctrial Tract Society.—This Society Boston, May 9, 1837.

The American Doctrial Tract Society.—This Society Milhaid their annual meeting for business, on Wednesdays, the state in the State of the Schools, and its own intelligence of the Schools, and the submitted with the state of the state of the Schools, and its own intelligence of the Schools, and its own intelligence of the Schools, and its own intelligence in the situation of this place, in the immediate neighbor the Schools, and its own intelligence in the situation of this place, in the immediate neighbor the Schools, and its own intelligence in the situation of this place, in the immediate neighbor the Schools, and its own intelligence in the situation of the Schools, and its own intelligence in the situation of this place, in the immediate neighbor the Schools, and its own intelligence in the situation of the Schools, and its own intelligence in the situation of the Schools, and its own intelligence in the Sc

From the Christian Mirror. THE PASTOR'S WIDOW.

Deep grief was in the Parsonage.

A group of youth
Were gathered at its threshold. While within
Amidst the sorrowing crowd assembled there,
Were heard the widow's wail and orphan's sigh,

Were heard the widow's wail and orphan's sigh, Blent with the voice of prayer to God.

It was the pastor's funeral. Brother and friend were there to sympathize With her who moursed.

The sable hearse drew up. 'Mid sighs and tears they hear away the dead—And now they gently lead the mourner forth While close upon her steps press youthful feet Whose buoyancy, such grief as childhood knows, Hath scarcely power to check.

Words cannot tell what heaviness of heart That widowed mother felt, when the sad rites Were finished.—One by one, in silence pressed The mourner's hand. At length she was alone—And then her grief like a pent river gushed And burst the barrier with its tide of woe.

Daily the sufferer drooped.

Daily the sufferer drooped Stern care and grief were at their secret work Stern care and grief were at their secret work On her slight frame, which the long anxious hours Of watching had enfeebled. That man of God Who long had broken to his much loved flock The "Bread of Life," nor fainted at his post Morning or even, whether he ministered At Heaven's high altar, or beside the couch Of wasting pain, earned with strong mental toil His daily food. And while the father lived, His children's simple wants with frugal care, Were measured and supplied. But when the staff On which they leaned confidingly, was broken, When the kind hand which gathered for their use No longer blessed them with parental aid, They looked to God. And their kind neighbors can Who cheerfully supplied their daily wants;
'Till gratitude's warm tear stole forth, with power
To cheer the widow's heart, and nerve her hands

Of which till now she had not dared to think Another had been chosen To supply his place, whose memory was dear To supply his place, whose memory was dear To many hearts, and the loved Parsonage She long had deemed as her own pleasant home, Wits to be such no more. The silvery shout Which rang so sweetly on a mother's ear, As joyously her children's footsteps pressed The well worn threshold, when they came from sch. Might never more send its glad echo through Their childhood's home.

They left her there alone

They left her there alor For one brief hour, that she might bid adieu To scenes so fair, and all her sorrow pour On a kind Father's ear. From room to roo She strayed. The aursery first from habit drew Her willing feet, and claimed a fond farewell. Next came the room for prayer, when morn and The voice she loved went up in praise to God. And last, the lonely study seemed the place
Where she might hope to gain such strength as no Its occupant to suffer and be still.

The prayer went up in low and broken tones, From the meek suppliant, whose earnest faith Had power with God. With a calm brow she r She left her home, and found another shelter
Where she drooped and died.
They bore her forth
To a fresh grave, and laid them side by side—

The loving with the loved.

Do you not err, my brethren,
Thus heavily to task the striken heart,

Thus heavily to task the striken heart,
Whose strings already are o'erdrawn, or breaking
With its weight of woe? Say—shall the widow
And her babes be e'er expelled from the dear home
A hasband's love hath made so beautiful?
Whose walls seem hung with relies of the past,
Counted by the lone heart, as priceless gens.
That must be sacred ground,
Which even Death, with his representes the same Which, even Death, with his remorseless touch,

# Travels.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .-- NO. 57.

British Agriculture.

I have spoken already in general terms, with a little of that enthusiasm, perhaps, which first impressions are apt to beget, of the moral beauties and high cultivation of England, and parts a little of that enthusiasm, perhaps, which first impressions are apt to beget, of the moral beauties and high cultivation of England, and parts of Scotland. A glance, in July or August, from a few of the thousand eminences which in the same land. This is the testimony of practical manner, well acquainted with lite circumvite your steps, is sufficient to convince you, that the prodigious agricultural resources of the country are developed, with extraordinary industry, skill and success. But these enchanting glimpses, are too rapid and indefinite, to adjusted the gross produce of the island. You want to sit down in your closet, with such statisties, as may be gleaned from the reports out a condensed abstract, embracing all the items which go to swell the vast aggregate of British aggicultural production. For brevity's sake I shall include what I have to say of the agriculture of Scotland, under the present general head, although most of the estimates will have more special reference to England and Wales.

It is the opinion of competent judges, that the views where, it is working wonders. Being so what the ire were where, it is working wonders. Being so the save remained in a state of nature. To polverize the bones, mills are constructed in the veriency furnishes any parallel. That they have been very rapid indeed, the leads to the sale of the present general conditions of the advances, no other old settled country furnishes any parallel. That they have been very rapid indeed, the

We now special orientees to Esgland and the first first source, may a ranged and the first first source, may a ranged and the first first source of the first

ritory, more than fifteen times as large as the island of Great Britain; and what should hinder it, when it comes to be brought under no higher cultivation than some parts of England and Scotland, from sustaining a population of five or six hundred millions of people? This would give to Virginia something like thirty millions—to Illinois and Missouri about the same number each—to N. York near twenty-five millions, and so in proportion to the other states. I am quite aware, that this estimate will be regarded as extremely visionary and incredible, by many of your readers; but not more so, than it would have been thought, in the middle of the last century, that England, Scotland and Wales could ever be made to sustain thirty-five, or even thirty millions. it, when it comes to be brought under no higher

thirty-five, or even thirty millions.

Among the causes which have more than doubled the agricultural produce of Great Britain, within the period just alluded to, may have a considered the englasing six or seven mil-Britain, who he mentioned the enclosing six or selection of acres of commons and common fields, by which their annual product has been increased, in many cases, more than tenfold—the cultivation of heaths and other waste lands—the redeeming of extensive and inexhaustibly rich fens, from the possession of aquatic birds and animals—the great improvement in agricultural implements—the furrow draining agricultural implements—the furrow draining the sold and stiff soils—the better principles are strong enough to enable him to possession of the sold and stiff soils—the better principles are strong enough to enable him to possession of the sold and stiff soils—the better principles are strong enough to enable him to possession of the sold and stiff soils—the better principles are strong enough to enable him to possession of the sold and stiff soils—the better principles are strong enough to enable him to possession of the sold and stiff soils—the better principles are strong enough to enable him to possession of the sold and stiff soils—the better principles are strong enough to enable him to possession of equation and the sold and stiff soils—the sold and sti of turnips and clover—the immense increase of common manure, and the introduction of one at least, whose extraordinary nutritive qualities have but recently been discovered. Next to wheat, the turnip crop, which forty years ago was hardly worth mentioning, is now more valuable than any other, both to landlords and tenants. It is used chiefly in feeding and fattening cattle and sheep; and while immense numbers of both are kept in the most healthy and thriving condition upon this vegetable, one and thriving condition upon this vegetable, one species of which, the Ruta Baga, has lately been introduced and in control of the condition of introduced and is extensively productive, the lands are greatly enriched and soon prepared for any other crop, which the farmer may find most profitable in his system of rotation. most profitable in his system of rotation. Clover too, is doing much to enrich the soil of Clover too, is doing much to enrich the soil of England and Scotland, and to reward the labors of those who moisten it, with the sweat of their brows. It is surprising to see, to what an extent the light, sandy lands of England have already been redeemed from comparative sterility under this cultivation, and are now sowed with the finest wheat. The process is still going on, and bids fair to proceed as long as there remain any such lands to be reclaimed and enriched. Indeed, who can tell how much the cultivation of the turnip may ultimately add the entire that the sould be reported their crops, and had been hopefully born again under his roof. I have spent months in his family, and every solven the solt of their that sacred hour, and spoke of his praying as if he were shaving his beard or washing his face; doing something in which she had no concern. At the great day she may rise up in judgment against him, and the blood of her soul be required at his hands. Now look at this kind of property alone is enough to bank-rupt the State. But the misfortenes do not stop here.

The planters had anticipated their crops, and had been hopefully born again under his roof. I have spent months in his family, and every cultivation of the turnip may oltimately add the wealth, and help to sustain the popula-n of Britain. According to an estimate which I have lately seen, it is now worth many

But the richest and most profitable kind of But the richest and most profitable kind of dressing which has yet been tried, and which is a new source of agricultural wealth to Great Britain, is bone manure. It began first to be used, on a large scale, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where its influence has been all but miraculous! Extensive tracts of country, which a few years are were more wastes, occuwhich a few years ago were mere wastes, occupied by rabbit warrens, have been converted into some of the finest and best managed farms in England. This signal improvement, though it did not begin, has been carried to its present perfection, by the use of the manure just men-tioned. Since bone dust has come into general use, the turnip crop has been increased in many instances, ten fold, and in few less than four or five fold, and the effect has been equally sur-

## Slavery.

A Noble Example. - David A. Smith, Esq. late of Huntsville, Ala. arrived in this place on Friday, with twelve colored persons, to whom he had lately given their freedom. Mr. S. was once the owner (so called) of twenty-one slaves. But he has liberated them all. Nine of them remain for the present in Alabama, where by the law they may stay one year after their liberation. They will, Providence permitting, emigrate to this state the following spring. Meantime, as Mr. S. distinctly informed us, they are free; no longer property, but MEN. Mr. S. is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was a member of the last General. and was a member of the last General Assembly; in which we had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance. He told us then of the purpose he had formed of giving liberty to his slaves; and that he was then making those ar-

at night a poorer man by \$21,000 than when he rose, since for so much these 21 human beings might have been sold. But we venture to his sleep was none the less sweet; nor will his reflections, upon a dying bed, be the less soothing, nor his situation at the judgment har of Him who is "no respecter of persons" the less enviable, because he refused to consign his fellow creatures to hopeless bondage that he might put the price of their bodies and souls in his pocket.—.Alton Obs.

THE SOUTH .- Negroes that three since cost \$1,200 to \$1,500 each, can be bought in any part of Mississippi for \$250 to \$300 cash. This description of property, whose in-creased value depended entirely upon the late exorbitant prices of cotton, has there come down to a level with the present depreciated

The planters had anticipated their crops, and received and expended three-fourths of their value months ago. On the delivery of the cotton so bought and paid for, they naturally came forward and expected to mortgage as it were their labor, capital and time for the next twelve months, in order to procure sufficient of the necessaries of life for the support of their newhich I have lately seen, it is now worth many millions sterling, per annum, to the single county of Norfolk. Carrots, also, are found to be a very profitable crop in some parts of England, and the farmers are turning their attention to the cultivation of this very nutritious esculent, with increasing interest and advantage. Among the several kinds of manure which have long been in high repute, lime and marke are inexhaustible; particularly the former, which the low price of coal brings at a cheap rate. On some soils, and near the kilns, it is used in great quantities. I have seen fields covered with it just as ours are with barn manure; and when it is spread, the ground uppears, at a little distance, as if it were covered with snow. of life for the support of themselves and the rest of the negroes. In one instance, a small planter, whose hopes ran high last winter, and who owned twenty-two slaves, sold three of his best men, for which he had actually paid \$3,-200, for \$850, to buy pork and cors for the re-mainder. In many places, heavy planters com-pel their slaves to fish for the means of subsistence, rather than sell them at such ruinous rates. There are at this moment thousan slaves in Mississippi, that know not w there next morsel is to come from. The ter must be ruined to save the wretches from being starved.

The duty of imparting religious instruction our slaves, and laboring for their salvation,

sions and appetites, learning and influence,

"This young man was wealthy. Reader, would you know further? His thousands are consecrated to the spread of the gospel among the heathen; and more, he has devoted himself—far away from his native land, isolated from —far away from his native land, isolated from the enjoyments of civilized society—to wear out his life almost alone among the most unlovely of the human race. He went not to the millions of China and Japan, for whom the sympathies and prayers of Christians have been so abundant; he went not to the worshipers of the Grand Lama, or the devotees of Juggernaut, whose claims were known and felt, to some degree, throughout Christendom; he did not seek to tread Mount Olivet, and excite the flowings of penitence at Joseph's touth: but flowings of penitence at Joseph's tomb; but there, in Southeast Africa, among the most de-graded of the earth, methinks I we him, telling the wondering savages of a Saviour laboring to e wondering savages of a Saviour laboring to form a written language for them, that they may read the word of God for themselves. May his pious labors be blessed, as doubtless they will be, and many a church arise from that land of darkness, which shall shed forth a clearer light upon the nations, and praise God for the birth of George Champion. O. C."

HE IS JUST PRAYING AND WILL BE DONE IN

A MINUTE.

I had business with one of our citizens, and called at an early hour in the morning. A very decent domestic met me at the door, and I inquired for Mr. — She replied, "take a chair here in the hall; he is just praying, and will be done in a minute." She then took up a char here in the half, he is just program, and will be done in a minute." She then took up her pail and scrubbing cloth, and went about her business. As I was left here to my own reflections, I thought—Does not that good man call his household together for family worship? The family were in health, and there were no infant children, and the chamber hearth might have been washed as well either before or after prayers. Butthat young lady was thus employed at that sacred hour, and spoke of his praying as if he were shaving his beard or washing his face;

had been hopefully born again under his roof. I have spent months in his family, and every man-servant and maid-servant, and the stranger within his gates, were called together for family worship; and there was something more than just praying,—there was an appearing before God with his household, with such delight, such reverence, such dependence, and such supplication, that none forgot that God was the great head of the family, on whom we were all dependent, and to whom we were re-sponsible. Will not this man shine as the stars sponsible. vin., for ever and ever?

Who is Christ?—Ask Moses and he shall tell you, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." Ask Jacob and he shall tell you, "The Shiloh of the tribe of Judah." Ask David and he shall tell you, "The King of Glory." Ask Isaiah and he shall tell you, "The Wonderful—Counsellor—Mighty God— "The Wonderful—Counsellor—Mighty God— Everlasting Father—Prince of Peace," Ask John the Baptist, and he shall tell you, "The Lamb of God." Ask the God of the prophets, Lamb of God." Ask the God of the prophets, He bath told you, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Yea, the devils themselves have been forced to say, "I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God," On no side has Christ left himself without testimony.—Christian Almanac.

There is a small market town in the West There is a small market town in the West of England, which has sent more laborers into the spiritual harvest than any other town of equal size, perhaps, in the world. Three missionaries, three missionaries' wives, one minister, two Lancasterian school teachers, and two home missionaries. All their names are in my journal and with them certains their families. I. a. journal, and with them or their families I am personally acquainted. The pious people of that town are greatly delighted with the fact, and when speaking of it, they add—" These were all either teachers or scholars in the Sunday School."—Rev. R. Knill.

ATHEISM.—One day, that D'Alembert and Condorcet were dining with Voltaire, they proposed to converse on atheism, but Voltaire stopped them at once. "Wait," said he, "till my servants have withdrawn, I do not wish to have my throat cut to-night."

A very Liberal Contribution .- We learn from an A very Liberal Contribution.—We learn from an undoubted source, that Josiah Flournoy, Esq. of Putnam county, in this State, has presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a donation, the handsome sum of forty thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing another Manual Labor School, to be located in some one of the counties south or south-west of this place.—Milledgeville (Ga.) paper.

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r Term will commence June 7th, and conweeks.

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W. WILLEY, Peincipal.

Ashby, May 12, 1837.

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RELIG WESLEY A The Rev. Miron Winslorin Ceylon, has kindly sent conversion of a distinguishe

we have considerably abriour readers. It came in Robert Carver, English Madras, India.] Madras, India.]
A brief statement of the the Abraham, formerly carran, of the sect of Sivathe Wesleyan Chapel is Sunday in August, 183

ARUMUGA TAMBIRAN I vince of Tanjore, in So celebrated for numerous and for a population, it to Caste and heathen s to Caste born of highly respectable advantages of what is es countrymen, a good educous above many his equ edge; but appears never with the degradation of he pathetically laments by hinself and sung at Born in heathenism, was Walking to bathe in Holy Although like a poor dog,

place,
Even all the country aroun

I see ?" At a very early age he became united to the Se ebrated gooru or priest, After making pilgrimag miles, and which perhi equalled even in this equalled even in this lac came back to the place of associations of his life.— reflection. In those most to mind what he had pa all his companions wh those weary pilgrimage man; some by fevers, and he only left alive, head he groaned within h and he groaned within

of conscience.

At the great festival alle about half a mile fi ally about half a mile fr we commenced a vigoro ring tracts and convers Many persons began t eager inquiry was made Mission House. Numer place with the heather was evidently at work During the time the During the time th Dwight, of the Americ

to Madura, remained thirty interest in the wor On Whit-Sunday I bapting adults, John, and Pl been employed in a tem the idol with flowers da baptism, which led to tween Tambiran and m open to conviction, he an idol is nothing, he w and wished more instruc-jects. He read the Hol-ing \$2.50 \text{A}, and began to frequently to the Mission. And now the conflic-while his goods were sal stronger than he coming rob him of what he im

rob him of what he im secured, stirred up all hi the friends and disciples him narrowly, and it rec pay us a visit, or, that or without persons being heathen attended their ever left him alone, reading poetry and he perhaps, that in havin constantly before him he in supersition; but ther in superstition; but ther the Holy Spirit, which At this period I heard disposed, and we, in slarmed; some of his

alarmed; some of his great anger, because teaching them to show better guide to happin which they possessed, endure this no longer, a that they had their long heads shaved in token thim as their Gooru for see me at his own resivery politely; his persyery politely; his pers very politely: his pers served was much alter bore marks of great at he should have much these heathen delusion resolution to carry hi without delay, or his de prevent it: we prayed might comfort him, and and save him out of the On Friday evening tran in a most affecting CAST MYSELF UPON G THIS MISSION, AND HOUSEN," and added, "I HELP ME!" All our C dren were astonished; very politely: his p

dren were astonished; and prayer seemed to or was peculiar, and de was an aged venerable by his own nation, who the mazes of heathenis search of comfort and being disappointed, we message, and having by viour, now fled for refore him. dren were astonished; fore him.

No sooner was it kn
on Suturday, that Tam
his residence to the Mi

his residence to the Mi searchings of heart too sently discovered, that Mission. Messengers ras came to ascertain t ment existed. The gr who visited him on Sa siderably heightened of well intended. We in case of a sudden at signs of companies of around the mission ho serious matter occupies serious matter occupie could not imagine at would be attempted in of the courts of law the of the courts of law the I was in Black-town or a larmed lest any evil a abaence; I therefore n the dusk of the even people walking amon gate, when the conversaid, "Tambiran is giliar in a carriage." I carry him away by heard cries, "Help! Alas! they are forcil.